



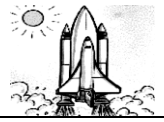
هذه المذكرة لمستّر محمد شعبان
أرجو عدم تغيير الروابط أو رفعها
على أي موقع آخر باسم أي زميل
نسألكم الدعاء





Lessons (1 & 2)

A working life الحياة المهنية



working life	الحياة المهنية	mobile	متنقل / متحرك	newspaper	جريدة
ambulance	سيارة اسعاف	health clinic	عيادة صحية	last	آخر
patient	مريض	really	حقا	minute	دقيقة
operation	عملية جراحية	enjoy	يستمتع	different	مختلف
equipment	معدات	villages	قرى	the same	نفس الشيء
van	سيارة (فان)	far away	بعيدا	post office	مكتب بريد
sick = ill	مريض	examine	يفحص	team	فريق
get better	يتحسن	medicine	دواء / طب	work-ed	يعمل
in order to	لكي	dry x wet	جاف x مبلل	teach-taught	يعلم
something	شيء ما	university	جامعة	tell- told	يخبر
driver	سائق	hospital	مستشفى	sleep- slept	ينام
nurse	مرمضة	good news	أخبار جيدة	give- gave	يعطي
doctor	طبيب	still	مازال	cut- cut	يقطع

Language notes

work in	يعمل في مكان	in Cairo	في القاهرة
work with	يعمل مع	on the beach	على الشاطئ
far away from	بعيدا عن	teach about	يعلم عن
take to	يأخذ إلى	for long	لمدة طويلة
talk to	يتحدث إلى	wait for	ينتظر
news	الأخبار (تعامل معاملة المفرد)	do operations in the van ...	يقوم بعمليات جراحية...
Equipment	معدات (تعامل معاملة المفرد)	have/ had an operation	أجريت له عملية جراحية
do a job/ do well	يقوم بوظيفة/ يؤدي جيدا	at + الساعة (at 6 a.m)	

ambulance	A van that takes sick people to hospital.	إسعاف
patient	A person that a doctor is helping to get better.	مريض
operation	When doctors cut a person open to help them get better.	عملية
equipment	Things that people use in order to do something.	معدات

SB page 2

Ask and answer:

What do you know about a doctor's job?

.....



Read about two doctors. What is the same about their work? What is different?

The same : They both enjoy their work.

Different : Dr Aziz travels for his work, but Dr Gamila works in one hospital.

Dr Aziz hasn't got equipment to do big operations, but Dr Gamila has.

Dr Aziz also visits schools.





My name's Dr Aziz. I work in a mobile health clinic. The clinic is in a van. We've got two nurses, two doctors and a driver in our team. We've been doing this job for five years. I really enjoy it. Some people live in villages far away from a doctor or a hospital, so we visit the villages twice a month. We examine people and give them medicine if they are ill. We haven't got the **equipment** to do big **operations** in the van. If a **patient** is very ill, we can call an **ambulance** to take them to hospital. We also visit schools and teach children about their health.



I'm Dr Gamila. I work at a big hospital in Cairo. I finished studying at university six months ago, so I haven't been working here for very long. The hospital is very busy and today I started work at 6 a.m. It's very hard work, but I love my job. For the past hour, I've been talking to the patients. I've just visited a child who had an operation a few hours ago. It went very well. Her parents have been waiting to see her, so I'm going to tell them the good news.



- Answer the following questions:

1. How many people does Dr Aziz work with?
✎ He works with four people (there are five including him).
2. Why does the mobile health clinic visit schools?
✎ To teach children about health.
3. When did Dr Gamila become a doctor?
✎ She became a doctor six months ago.
4. Who has Dr Gamila just visited? Why?
✎ She has just visited a child because she had an operation.

Grammar

The present perfect continuous tense المضارع التام المستمر

(s.) + have / has (not) + been + (v.+ing)

- يستخدم عندما نتحدث عن أفعال بدأت في الماضي و مستمرة حتى الوقت الحاضر.
✎ *I have been reading a new book. = (I'm still reading it. I haven't finished it yet.)*
✎ *She has been studying English for five years. = (She is still studying it now.)*
- يستخدم عندما نتحدث أن أفعال بدأت في الماضي و لها أثر في الوقت الحاضر.
الكلمات الدالة على هذا الزمن (since / for / all day / all morning / this week)
✎ *It's been raining all day, so the garden is very wet.*
✎ *We've been travelling for an hour.*
✎ *My father's been working in the garden all morning.*
✎ *You haven't been watching TV this week.*
- لاحظ ... في تكوين السؤال ... تأتي have / has قبل الفاعل .
✎ *What has he been reading?*
✎ *Have you been eating ice cream? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.*





Underline the present perfect continuous verbs in these sentences



1. We've been doing this job for five years.
2. I haven't been working here for very long.
3. For the past hour, I've been talking to patients.
4. Her parents have been waiting to see her.

Complete the sentences with the present perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets

1. The boys ...**have been playing**... (**play**) on the beach all morning, so they are tired now.
2. Manal's brother..... (**live**) in England for a year, so his English is very good.
3. I'm sure Hanan will do well in her test. She (**study**) all weekend.
4. Ali doesn't know where the post office is. He (**not live**) in this city for very long.
5. (**wait**) for the bus for a long time?
6. You look tired. What (**do**)?

Ask and answer about things you and friends have been doing:

1. for the last 30 minutes. **For the last 30 minutes, I've been studying English.**
2. for the last week.
3. For the last year or longer.

1- Listen and choose the correct answer a , b , c or d:

Homework

1. How many people does Dr Mohamed work with?
a) Six b) Seven c) Eight d) Nine
2. What does Dr Mohamed do? He
a) calls people b) examines people c) hurts people d) hates people
3. How long has Dr Mohamed been doing this job?
a) two years b) three years c) four years d) five years



2- Listen and answer the following questions:

1. What has the boy been doing for a month?
2. Why does he want to become faster?
3. What should he do?

3- Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d

1. My uncle had a heart last month.
a) mobile b) information c) operation d) news
2. If a is very ill, we call an ambulance.
a) van b) patient c) hospital d) medicine
3. Dr Yasmin works a mobile health clinic.
a) over b) in c) on d) of
4. Our consists of two nurses and a doctor.
a) dream b) team c) equipment d) operation
5. Some people live in villages from a doctor or a hospital.
a) next b) far c) near d) in front





6. Mr. Mohamed starts work 7 a.m.

- a) in b) of c) at d) on

7. The child an operation a few hours ago.

- a) did b) have c) had d) do

8. the past hour, I've been talking to the patients.

- a) Since b) At c) For d) Every

9. Yesterday, we an ambulance to take Ali to hospital.

- a) called b) spoke c) talked d) visited

10. Dr. Mustafa works in a health clinic.

- a) mall b) mobility c) mobiles d) mobile

11. Doctors examine people and give them medicine if they are

- a) well b) impatient c) ill d) hill

12. Doctors operations in hospitals and clinics.

- a) make b) have c) look d) do

13. I been working here for very long.

- a) hasn't b) haven't c) having d) am

14. I finished studying university six months ago.

- a) on b) with c) at d) for

15. Dr. Hesham visits our village twice month.

- a) at b) in c) a d) an

16. If a patient is very ill, we can call an

- a) ambulance b) clinic c) van d) car

17. We've doing this job for five years

- a) be b) are c) been d) being

18. Her parents been waiting to see her.

- a) has b) have c) is d) was

19. It's been all day, so the garden is very wet.

- a) rain b) rains c) raining d) rained

20. Ammar has been the newspaper for two hours.

- a) read b) reads c) reading d) reader

21. Mr Mohamed Shaban in Mansoura since 1980.

- a) has been living b) lives c) living d) lived

22. waiting for the bus for a long time?

- a) Have b) Have you c) Have been d) Have you been

4- Read and correct the underlined words:

1. We visit schools and learn children about their health. (.....)

2. It's been raining all day so the garden is very dry. (.....)

3. I'm sure he will make well in the exams. (.....)

4. Have you being eating ice cream? (.....)

5. When I finished university, I got a good work. (.....)

6. What you have been watching on TV? (.....)

7. My father is been working in the garden all morning. (.....)

8. Haneen has been cook all day. (.....)





Lessons (3 & 4)

A working life الحياة المهنية



archaeologist	عالم آثار	hurt	يؤلم / يؤذي	watch	ساعة يد
interview	حوار	ancient site	موقع أثري	notebook	كراسة
Interviewer	محاوّر	museum	متحف	diary	مفكرة / مذكرة
important	هام	project	مشروع	mobile phone	محمول
jobs	وظائف	at the moment	في هذه اللحظة	decide	يقرر
laboratory	معمل / مختبر	pots	أواني	enjoyable	ممتع
chemistry	كيمياء	coins	عملات معدنية	suggest	يقترح
chemist	صيدلي / كيميائي	objects	أشياء	partner	شريك
test	يختبر / اختبار	find out	يكتشف	noisy	مزعج
results	نتائج	How often	كم مرة	honey	عسل
dentist	طبيب أسنان	activities	أنشطة	dates	بلح / تمر
teeth	أسنان	What kind	ما نوع	corridor	طريقة
tooth	سنه	calendar	نتيجة / تقويم	survey	استبيان
right	صحيح	clock	ساعة حائط	exciting	مثير

Language notes

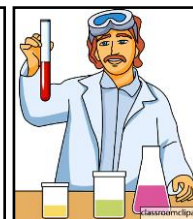
talk to	يتكلم مع شخص	make medicine	يصنع الدواء
talk about	يتكلم عن شيء	test medicine	يختبر الدواء
For the past few months	في الشهور القليلة الماضية	do activities	يؤدي أنشطة
the results of a test	نتائج اختبار	get bored	يصاب بالملل
talk on the phone	يتكلم في الهاتف	help + مصدر + (to) + مفعول	يساعد
start + (v.+ing)	يبدأ	help with	يساعد في

SB page 4



Ask and answer:

1. Write down all the jobs you can think of.



2. Which jobs would you like to do? Why?

Listen to three interviews and complete the table:

One

Interviewer : Today I'm talking to some people about the important jobs they do. Good morning! Can I ask you a question? Where do you work?

Woman : I work in a laboratory.

Interviewer : When did you start doing this job?

Woman : I started this job three years ago. Before that, I was at university. I was studying chemistry.





Interviewer : And what job do you do in the laboratory?

Woman : I help to make medicine. For the past few months, we've been testing some new medicine in the laboratory. At the moment, I'm waiting to see the results of a test. If the results are good then we can start giving the medicine to patients.

Two

Interviewer : Here is someone who works in a hospital. But he isn't a doctor.

Man : That is right. I examine patients, but only examine their teeth!

Interviewer : How long have you been working here?

Man : I've been working here for ten years. Some of my patients have been coming to see me since they were three or four years old!

Interviewer : How often do patients come and see you?

Man : They come and see me every six months. Here is a patient now. Hello! What's the matter?

Boy : My tooth hurts.

Man : Have you been eating too many sweets? Sit down and I'll have a look.

Three

Interviewer : I'm talking to Mr Zaki who is working at an ancient site! When did you start working here?

Mr Zaki : I first came here six months ago. I was working in a museum when I heard about this project.

Interviewer : What are you doing at the moment?

Mr Zaki : I'm looking for pots, coins and other objects from the past. Long ago, people lived at this ancient site. We want to find out more about these people.

Job	Where does he / she work?	How long has he / she been doing this job?	What is he / she doing at the moment
chemist	<i>in a laboratory</i>		
dentist			
archaeologist			

Function Box	
Asking about time and duration السؤال عن الوقت و المدة	Answers
How long have you been (working here)?	I've been working here for (ten years).
When did you start (doing this job)?	I (came here) a year ago.
How often do (patients come and see you)?	(They come and see me) every 6 months.

How long have the people been doing these activities?

live in this house – sleep - talk on the phone - drive

1. How long has he been sleeping?

He's been sleeping for two and a half hours.





2. How long has she been talking on the phone?

.....

3.

He has been driving for five hours.

4.

They have been living in this house for two years.

1. Which of the following do you use to plan activities?

a calendar - a clock - a watch - a notebook - a diary - a mobile phone

.....

How often do you use them?

.....

What kind of activities do you use each one for?

.....

2. Do you do your homework

- a. while you are doing something else?
- b. in a quiet room?
- c. in a noisy place?

3. If you have lots of things to do, how do you decide what to do first?

- a. I do the most important things first.
- b. I do the most enjoyable things first.
- c. I do the easiest things first.

4. Which one is true for you?

- a. I have enough time during the day to do all the things I want to do.
- b. I don't have enough time during the day for hobbies and relaxing.
- c. I have too much free time during the day and I get bored.



Discuss your answers to the questions in exercise 2 and these questions

1. Why is it important to plan your time?

.....

2. Can you suggest ways for your partner to use their time better?

.....

1. Complete the sentences: (WB) (beach - diary - enjoyable - important - noisy - watch)

1. Modern planes are usually less noisy than old ones.
2. Nabil always likes reading. He said that this book was very
3. My younger brother writes what he does every day in his
4. Fareeda says she does not need a because she can see the time on her mobile phone.
5. When he examines you, it is to tell the doctor where it hurts.
6. We went to the and swam in the sea.





2. Complete the following dialogue:

Sayed : 1 **When** did you first want to be a dentist?

Dentist : I first wanted to be a dentist ten years 2. , when I was at school.

Sayed : 3. have you been working at this clinic?

Dentist : 4. working here for about two years.

Sayed : 5. do patients come and see you?

Dentist : I examine them 6. six months.

Sayed : Do you 7. your job?

Dentist : Yes, I do. It's an exciting job.

3. Answer the questions

1. How long have you been learning English?
2. How often do you play a sport?
3. When did you start coming to this school?
4. When did you first use a computer?

4. Match the descriptions and the jobs

(archaeologist - architect - chemist - farmer - teacher)

1. In this job, people often work at ancient sites. They look for buildings and objects from the past. Some of the important objects that they find will go to museums, where people can see them. **archaeologist**
2. In this job, people help to design important buildings, for example a house, a museum, a school or a sports stadium.
3. People who do this job usually work in schools. They help children to learn important information about many subjects. It is difficult but enjoyable work.
4. People who do this job usually work in fields. They understand nature and are usually good at helping animals and plants to grow.
5. People who do this job often work in a laboratory. They sometimes help to find new medicines to help people who are ill.

1. Complete the following dialogue:

Hamdi: Hello. (1) have you been doing?

Fareed: I've been reading a book.

Hamdi: Have you (2) enjoying it?

Fareed: Sure.

Hamdi: What (3) of books do you like?

Fareed: I (4) books about history.

Homework



2. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

1. Mahmoud : What have you been doing all day, Ammar?

Ammar :

2. Sara : ?

Jana : I finished studying at university six months ago.





3. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Modern planes are usually less than old ones.
a) noisy b) big c) enjoyable d) noise
2. Nabil always likes reading. He said that this book was very
a) enjoyable b) noisy c) bored d) tall
3. Hesham writes what he does every day in his
a) notebook b) book c) class d) diary
4. Mariam says she does not need a because she can see the time on her mobile phone.
a) bag b) fan c) watch d) calendar
5. When he examines you, it is to tell the doctor where it hurts.
a) noisy b) big c) enjoyable d) important
6. We went to the and swam in the sea.
a) first b) second c) third d) fourth
7. Here is someone works in a hospital.
a) whose b) who c) where d) when
8. If you are ill, a doctor will you.
a) examine b) operation c) checks d) give
9. Ten are waiting to see the doctor.
a) operations b) stations c) ambulances d) patients
10. If you see an accident, dial 123 for an
a) hour b) operation c) ambulance d) patients
11. My grandmother had an, but she's much better now.
a) operation b) patient c) ambulance d) station
12. What have you been doing the last 20 minutes?
a) for b) since c) already d) just
13. How long has Magda's father working at the bank?
a) be b) is c) been d) being
14. Ahmed his leg, so he hasn't been playing sports for the last few days.
a) hurt b) hurts c) heart d) hurting
15. I'll make you some tea, Mum. You have been working day.
a) two b) one c) all d) for
16. City streets are always
a) hot b) cold c) busy d) empty

4. Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1- The dentist asked the patient to sit down to have a book. (.....)
- 2- Teachers look for buildings and objects from the past. (.....)
- 3- Chemists find new medicines to help people who are well. (.....)
- 4- You must give the medicine if you are ill. (.....)
- 5- A chemist works in a bank. (.....)
- 6- We went to the school and swam on the beach. (.....)
- 7- We've been study English for 8 years. (.....)
- 8- It been raining all day. (.....)





1. Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Where does Dr Mona work?

- a. In Mansoura b. In Cairo c. In Tanta d. In Alex

2- When did she finish studying at university?

- a. three months ago b. five months ago c. two months ago d. six months ago

3- Has Dr Mona been working at this hospital for very long?

- a. Yes, she is. b. Yes, she has. c. No, she isn't. d. No, she hasn't.

2 Listen and answer the following questions:

1- Who works in a school?

2- What does a teacher help children to do?

3- What do you think of a teacher's job?

3. Complete the following dialogue with one word each:

Youssef is interviewing a dentist.

Youssef: (1) did you first want to be a dentist?

Dentist: I first wanted to be a dentist ten years (2) when I was at school.

Youssef: (3) have you been working at this clinic?

Dentist: I have (4) working here for about two years.

Youssef: Thank Dr.

4. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1- Adel: How often do you play a sport?

Ali:

2- Jana:?

Rahma: I started coming to this school two years ago.

5. Read the following, then answer the questions:

Ahmed Zewail was born in 1946 in Egypt where he grew up. He went to Alexandria University. He finished his studies in the United States in 1974. After this, Dr Zewail worked at the University of California. In 1976, he became a professor at California institute of Technology. In 1998, Dr Zewail won the Benjamin Franklin Medal because he discovered the femtosecond. Many scientists, students and important people came to the ceremony and saw Dr Zewail receiving his prize. One year later, Dr Zewail got the Nobel Prize for Chemistry. Dr Zewail lived in California and has four children. His wife, Dema Zewail is a doctor. He died on 2nd August 2016.

A) Answer the following questions:

1- Which university did Dr Zewail go to?

.....

2- Why did Dr Zewail win the Benjamin Franklin Medal?

.....

3- When did Dr Zewail get the Nobel Prize?

.....

B) Choose the correct answer:

4- Dr Zewail won the Benjamin Franklin Medal at the age of

- a- 42 b- 48 c- 52 d- 58

5- Dr Zewail got the Nobel Prize for

- a- Physics b- Arts c- Peace d- Chemistry





D. The Reader (Chapter 1)

6. A- Put events into the correct order:

1. Holmes looked at Mr Wilson's face, hands and clothes while Wilson was talking.
2. Wilson believed Holmes was a wonderful detective and started telling him his story.
3. Wilson visited Holmes and asked him to solve a mystery.
4. Holmes realized that Wilson used to be a labourer.

B- Answer the following questions:

1- Why did Mr Wilson accept the job?

2- Why was Mr Wilson surprised when he was listening to Mr Holmes?

3- Do you think Mr Wilson will find it difficult to do both jobs? Why? Why not?

4- Why do you think more people were living in cities in the 19th century?

7. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- The asked me some question about the job I'd like to do.

- a. interviewer b. receptionist c. player d. bank

2- has she been drawing a picture.

- a. How tall b. How often c. How long d. How many

3- When did you start this story.

- a. read b. reads c. reading d. reader

4- It's been raining

- a. the day b. all day c. yesterday d. day

5- For the last hour, I English.

- a. am learning b. have learnt c. have been learning d. learnt

6- If you see an accident, dial 1233 for a/an

- a. ambulance b. operation c. book d. exam

7- Dr. Mohamed sick people well.

- a. examines b. asks c. teaches d. waits

8- I wrote all the things I want to do in my

- a. phone b. diary c. calendar d. mobile

8. Read and correct the underlined words:

1- What have been you studying this week?

(.....)

2- A dentist works in ancient sites.

(.....)

4- My favourite subject is swimming.

(.....)

6- You must give the medicine if you are ill.

(.....)

F. Writing

9. Write a paragraph of SIX (6) sentences about:

"A Mobile Health Clinic"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





Lessons (1 & 2)

How to do well كيف تؤدي جيدا



magazine	مجلة	hungry	جائع	facts	حقائق
article	مقال	choose	يختار	revision	مراجعة
nervous	عصبي	nuts	مكسرات	interesting	شيق
exam	امتحان	fruit	فاكهة	vocabulary	مفردات
revise-d	يراجع	instead	بدلاً	stick - stuck	يلصق
late	متأخر	improve- d	يتحسن	information	معلومات
night	ليل / ليلة	memory	ذاكرة	Finally	أخيراً
invent- ed	يخترع	break	استراحة	try - tried	يحاول
rhymes	قافية	exercise	تدريب	clearly	بوضوح
memorise- d	يحفظ	walking	مشي	relax- ed	يسترخي
useful	مفيد	stay up	يسهر	achievements	إنجازات
advice	نصيحة	enough	كاف	timetable	جدول
healthy	صحي	remember- ed	يتذكر	traditional	تقليدي
brain	مخ	remind- ed	يذكر	recipe	وصفة

Language notes

it is good for the brain	مفيد للمخ	write on a piece of paper	يكتب على ورقة
take a ten-minute break	يأخذ استراحة	stick it on the walls	يلصقها على الحائط
do exercise/ sport	يتدرب / يؤدي رياضة	try not to	حاول ألا
get enough sleep	يحصل على نوم كاف	important to	مهم لـ
be able to	يكون قادراً على	do well in exams	يؤدي جيداً في الامتحانات
Think of	يفكر في	stay up too late	يسهر لوقت متأخر
make a list	يعد قائمة	get nervous	يتعصب

Which two sentences are good things?

1. I feel nervous before an exam.
2. I revise late at night.
3. I invent rhymes to help me memorise things.
4. I eat healthy food when I revise.

SB page 7



How to achieve the best exam results!

Here is some useful advice to help you revise for your exams in any subject.

- ✗ You should always eat healthy food because it is good for the brain. What should you eat if you are hungry? You shouldn't eat too many sweets. Choose nuts or fruit instead; they can improve your memory. You should also drink a lot of water.
- ✗ You should take a ten-minute break and do some exercise, such as walking every hour, because this improves your memory.
- ✗ You shouldn't stay up too late at night. If you don't get enough sleep, you won't be able to remember all the facts that you've memorised.





- ✍ Think of ways to make your revision interesting. If you're learning vocabulary, write the words on paper and stick it on the walls. Make lists and diagrams with important information and invent rhymes to help you remember them.
- ✍ Finally, try not to get too nervous before an exam. You'll think more clearly if you relax!

Answer the questions

1. Why is it important to eat healthy food before exams?
Because healthy food is good for the brain.
2. Which two foods can help you when you are revising?
Nuts and fruit
3. Why is it a good idea to take a break during revision?
Because it improves your memory.
4. Can you find two ways to help you remember new vocabulary?
Write words on paper and stick them on the walls/ make lists and diagrams/ invent rhymes
5. Why is it better to relax before you do an exam?
Because you think more clearly if you relax.



Grammar

(should and shouldn't) for advice يجب / لا يجب للنصح

مصدر الفعل + should/shouldn't + فاعل (s.)

- نستخدم **Should** عندما نتحدث عن الأشياء الجيدة التي يجب أن تفعل.
- *You should have about eight hours of sleep every night.*
- *Students should always be polite.*
- نستخدم **Shouldn't** عندما نتحدث عن الأشياء التي لا يجب أن تفعل.
- *You shouldn't watch television all day because it's not healthy.*
- *He shouldn't speak Arabic in an English class.*
- نستخدم **Should** في بداية السؤال بمعنى (هل يجب) و يأتي بعدها الفاعل ثم مصدر الفعل. والاجابة **Yes/No**
- *Should I write my name on my paper?*
Yes, you should. Or No, you shouldn't.
- نستخدم **Should** كفعل مساعد بعد أداة الاستفهام و يأتي بعدها الفاعل ثم مصدر الفعل.
- *When should I start to revise for the exam?*

Underline the modal and main verbs in these sentences:

1. You should always eat healthy food.
2. What should you eat if you are hungry?
3. You should take a ten-minute break.
4. You shouldn't stay up too late at night.




1- Complete the revision advice with should or shouldn't: (SB)


1. You ... *should* ... always make a revision timetable.
2. You study early in the morning if possible.
3. You go to bed too late.
4. You work in a quiet place.
5. You study while you are in bed.

2- Talk about other things you should / shouldn't do when you are ...: (SB)

1. in the classroom. You should always listen to the teacher in the classroom.
2. at home.
3. doing your homework.
4. doing sports or exercise.

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: (WB)

1. Ali's grandfather had a successful job and many things in his life.
a. achieved b. belonged c. stood d. told
2. Hala has all her friends' phone numbers. She knows them all!
a. invited b. reminded c. revised d. memorised
3. I used to feel very before I saw the dentist. I didn't like it at all!
a. safe b. traditional c. nervous d. patient
4. Before your exams, it is important to give yourself lots of time for
a. revision b. invention c. recycling d. achievement
5. "1, 2, 3, it's a bee!" is a children's
a. recipe b. memory c. result d. rhyme
6. Reem's father used to his photos in a big book.
a. stick b. stretch c. achieve d. email

Homework

2. Complete the sentences with should or shouldn't: (WB)

1. You *shouldn't* eat d just before you do sports
2. You do sports if you feel ill.
3. You drink lots of water after you do sports.
4. You drink too much water while you do sports, because it can make you feel ill.

1- Listen and choose the correct answer a, b, c or d:

1. Who advised Mohamed?
a. His father b. His mother c. His teacher d. His friend
2. Where should Mohamed leave his seat?
a. on the metro b. in a taxi c. on a bus d. in a car
3. How should Mohamed stay in the sun?
a. without a sunhat b. without a shirt c. without jeans d. without ice cap

2- Listen and answer the following questions:

1. When is Judy's exam?
2. What does Judy's father advise her to do?
3. What does Judy say she will try to do before the exam?




3- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. Enough sleep makes you able to remember all the facts that you've
a. moral b. memorised c. memorises d. memory
2. of ways to make your revision interesting.
a. moral b. Thank c. Think d. Thought
3. Write the words paper and stick it on the walls.
a. at b. with c. on d. of
4. lists and diagrams with important information.
a. Made b. Make c. do d. Help
5. Invent rhymes to help you information.
a. moral b. memory c. forget d. remember
6. Try get too nervous before an exam.
a. not to b. to c. in order to d. of
7. You always make a revision timetable.
a. should b. shouldn't c. can't d. are
8. You study early in the morning if possible.
a. should b. shouldn't c. can't d. are
9. You go to bed too late.
a. should b. shouldn't c. can't d. are
10. Here some useful advice to help you.
a. has b. are c. is d. have
11. You revise for your exams.
a. are b. shouldn't c. can't d. should
12. You should always eat food.
a. healthy b. bad c. unhealthy d. many
13. Healthy food is good the brain.
a. at b. for c. with d. about
14. What should you eat you are hungry?
a. unless b. if c. but d. yet
15. You shouldn't eat too sweets.
a. many b. much c. few d. little
16. Choose nuts or fruit of sweets.
a. with b. insist c. instead d. instant
17. Nuts and fruit can improve your
a. moral b. memory c. memorise d. remember
18. You should drink water.
a. lots b. a lot c. many d. a lot of
19. You should take a ten break .
a. minutes b. seconds c. minute d. hours
20. You stay up too late at night.
a. must b. should c. have d. shouldn't





4- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1- We learned how to achieved the best exam results (.....)
- 2- Why is it important for eat healthy food before exams? (.....)
- 3- It's better to relax before you make an exam. (.....)
- 4- You should work in a noisy place. (.....)

5- Write an email of SIX sentences about: " What you should and shouldn't do to help your parents at home " to your friend Ali. Your name is Mohamed.

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.....

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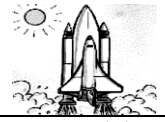
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Lessons (3 & 4)

How to do well كيف تؤدي جيداً



win- won	يفوز	mistakes	أخطاء	plan- ed	يخطط
race	سباق	spell- spelt	يتهجى	helpful	معين
degree	درجة	wrongly	بشكل خاطئ	something	شيء ما
draw- drew	يرسم	copybook	كراسة	frightened	خائف
story	قصة	Congratulations	تهاني	get bored	يصاب بالملل
colours	ألوان	delicious	لذيذ	explain	يشرح / يفسر
so that	لكي	follow- ed	يتبع	understand	يفهم
good idea	فكرة جيدة	excellent	ممتاز	geography	جغرافيا
winner	فائز	recipe	وصفة	map	خريطة
first prize	الجائزة الأولى	of course	بالطبع	countries	دول
Well done	أحسن	civil engineer	مهندس مدني	adults	بالغين
really	حقاً	squash player	لاعب اسكواش	label	يلصق بطاقة / بطاقة
sentence	جملة	better	أفضل	poster	ملصق
spelling	تهجي	achieve	يحقق	charity	جمعية خيرية

Language notes

win/ finish a race	يفوز أو ينهي سباق	finish in + وقت	ينهي في مدة ...
have a degree	لديه درجة علمية	enjoy + (v.+ing)	يستمتع
make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ	it's a good idea to + مصدر	إنها لفكرة جيدة أن . مصدر
come first	يصبح الأول	in the holidays	في الأجازات
plan your study time	خطط لوقت الدراسة	make the cake	يصنع التورتة
follow a recipe	يتبع وصفة طعام	learn to + مصدر	يتعلم أن




- Listen and answer the questions:

one
SB page 9
Mum : That's really good, Heba! I like the way you've used the colours.
Dad : You should stick it on the wall so that we can look at it every time we come in the room.
Heba : That's a good idea!
Two
Man : The winner of the first prize is Selim Hamdi! Well done, Selim. You were really fast today. You finished in just two minutes! That's a great achievement.
Three
Miss Rawia : Well done, Mazin. I really liked your story.
Mazin : Thank you, Miss Rawia.
Miss Rawia : You used some very good sentences. You also only made two spelling mistakes. Well done!
Mazin : Should I write the words I spelt wrongly in my copybook, Miss Rawia?
Miss Rawia : Yes, it's always a good idea to do that. That way you won't make the same mistakes again.
four
Dad : Congratulations, Mariam! Now you have a degree!
Mum : You should relax and enjoy your summer holiday, before you start your first job!
five
Mum : That looks delicious! Did you make it yourself?
Girl : Yes, I did! Well, I followed a recipe, of course.
Mum : Well, you're an excellent cook, Dina!

1. What does Heba's father think she should do?

She should stick the picture on the wall (so they can look at it every time they go in the room)

2. How long did Selim take to finish the race?

He took just two minutes.

3. What should Mazin do to improve his spelling?

He should write the words in his copybook.

4. What should Mariam do in the holidays?

She should relax and enjoy it.

5. How did Dina make the cake?

She followed a recipe.

Function Box
Congratulating people تهنئة الناس

That / It was really good.	كان ذلك جيدا حقاً.
Well done!	أحسنْتَ!
It's / That's a great achievement.	هذا إنجاز عظيم.
Congratulations!	تهانينا/ مبروك
You're an excellent (cook).	إنك (طباخ) ممتاز.



**Internet search**

What were these people's achievements?

Hani Azer هانى عازر

He is an Egyptian civil engineer. مهندس مدني

He was the chief engineer of Germany's fourth largest train station in Berlin.

**Ramy Mohamed Ashour رامى محمد عاشور**

He is an Egyptian squash player.

He is the youngest player to reach number one in the world since 1980s.

**Do you know how to achieve the best results in exams? Choose the correct answer!**

1. You *can/can't* learn how to study.
2. You *shouldn't/should* start revising a few months before the exam.
3. You *should/shouldn't* plan your study time.
4. You *should/shouldn't* only study one subject at a time.
5. You *should/shouldn't* talk about what you have learned with a friend.
6. You *should/shouldn't* test yourself with a friend.

If you want to do well in your geography exam, follow this advice!

- When you revise, you should always have a map so that you can check the spelling of countries and cities.
- Draw diagrams and label them with important words or facts.

Word building skills

مهارة بناء الكلمة

Suffixes -ment or -(s)ion:

غالبا نضيف النهايات s/ion - ment للفعل لكي نحصل على الاسم.

verb		noun	
enjoy	يستمتع	enjoyment	استمتاع
achieve	يحقق	achievement	انجاز
evaporate	يتبخر	evaporation	تبخر
congratulate	يهنئ	congratulations	تهنئ
revise	يراجع	revision	مراجعة
decide	يقرر	decision	قرار

1. Choose the correct words: WB:

1. My cousins really *enjoy/enjoyment* playing tennis.
2. It was an *amazing achieve/achievement* to climb that mountain.
3. How much *revise/revision* have you done this week?
4. Hamdi *can't decide/decision* what to do this weekend.
5. The teacher would like to *congratulate/congratulations* all the students who did well in the exam.

2. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

1. Ahmed : When should I start to revise for the exam?
Amir :
2. Jana : ?
Rahma : You should eat healthy food because it is good for the brain.

Exercises



Homework

**3. Complete the following dialogue:**

Hassan : Do you know (1) to achieve the best results at exams?

Fareed : Sure, I'll tell you.

Hassan : Ok. I'm listening.

Fareed : You shouldn't (2) up too late at night.

Hassan : What else?

Fareed : You should take a ten-minute (3) and do some (4)

4- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. Ahmed has a test next week. He start to revise.

- a. should b. should c. shouldn't d. can't

2. The child looked when he saw the dog.

- a. bored b. frightened c. ill d. wrong

3. When children speak to adults, they say Mr or Miss and their name.

- a. should b. should c. shouldn't d. can't

4. Mazin should improve his

- a. recipe b. spelling c. race d. mistake

5. Write a of the things we need to buy at the shops.

- a. list b. label c. diagram d. diary

6. You should eat nuts and fruit to improve your

- a. remind b. remember c. member d. memory

7. A/An shows you where you are.

- a. map b. label c. diagram d. diary

8. Does the word "shoe" with "you"?

- a. stick b. revise c. rhyme d. belong

9. She finished her study and had a

- a. degree b. memory c. centre d. mark

10. You should write down new vocabulary in a

- a. photo b. map c. copybook d. calendar

11. She two spelling mistakes in the last test.

- a. did b. make c. took d. played

12. Teachers usually have a good They know all the students' names!

- a. memorise b. memory c. remember d. revision

5- Read and correct the underlined words:

1. Well doing! I really like your story.

(.....)

2. The doctor told me to take some medical because I was sick.

(.....)

3. You shouldn't to eat too many sweets.

(.....)

4. I write what I do every day in a box.

(.....)

5. The doctor revised the patient's chest.

(.....)

6. What you been doing this morning?

(.....)

7. My uncle is a cooker. He works in a big hotel.

(.....)

8. She made a cake following a reception.

(.....)




1. Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:
1. When is Jana's exam?

- a. today b. tomorrow c. next week d. this week

2. What does Jana's father advise her to do?

- a. not to eat before an exam b. to study well before the exam
c. to go to sleep early before an exam d. to take a break

3. What does Jana say she will try to do before the exam?

- a. get nervous b. not get nervous c. sleep early d. eat a healthy meal

2 Listen and answer the following questions:

- 1- What is the text about?
2- What should you have for this exam?
3- How does a map help you to do?

3. Complete the following dialogue with one word each:

Dad : (1), Mona! Now you have a degree!

Mum : You should (2) and enjoy your holiday, before you start your first job!

Mona : (3) you dad and mum.

Dad : (4) will you start working?

Mona : Next month.

4. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1- Adel : I learned to do Karate in the holiday.

Ali :

2- Jana:?

Rahma: That's a great achievement.

5. Read the following, then answer the questions:

Everyone can learn to study. If you follow this advice, you will remember things better and achieve better results. You should start revising a few months before the exam. You shouldn't start the night before an exam! You should plan your study time so that you don't have to do a lot of revision just before the exam. Many students find it helpful to study more than one subject at a time. Do an hour of one subject, then take a break and start something different. That way, you won't get bored. You should talk about what you have learned with a friend. It can help you remember things. You can also test each other and explain things to each other when one of you doesn't understand.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. When should you start revising?

.....

2. Where should you talk about what you have learned with a friend?

.....

3. How long should you give to one subject?

.....

B) Choose the correct answer :

4. The underlined word "it" refer to

- a) remembering things b) talking with a friend c) taking a break d) explain things

5. Taking a break will make you

- a) bored b) sad c) noisy d) relaxed





D. The Reader (Chapter 1)

6. A- Put events into the correct order:

1. Mr Ross told Mr Wilson that he could start work the next day.
2. Mr Spaulding wanted Mr Wilson to ask about the job.
3. Mr Spaulding showed Mr Wilson an advert for a job with the Red-Headed League.
4. Holmes looked at Mr Wilson's face, his hands and his clothes.

B- Answer the following questions:

1- What was Mr Holmes clever at?

2- What is unusual about the Red-Headed League?

3- Do you think it was unusual that Mr Ross gave Mr Wilson the job? Why? Why not?

4- Why do you think they only employ men with red hair?

7. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- You always make a revision timetable

- a. does b. should c. shouldn't d. can't

2- You can invent to help you remember important facts.

- a. labels b. rhymes c. competitions d. clubs

3- Ali is good at people's phone numbers.

- a. memorising b. learning c. forgetting d. playing

4- You go to bed too late.

- a. does b. should c. shouldn't d. can't

5- It is better to relax before you an exam.

- a. make b. do c. invent d. play

6. Manal broke her leg, so they took her to hospital in an

- a. ambulance b. accident c. album d. envelope

7. The doctor has to the patient all morning.

- a. been talking b. talking c. talk d. talks

8. How much sleep children have each night?

- a. does b. should c. shouldn't d. can't

8. Read and correct the underlined words:

1- Posters help you in a geography lesson.

(.....)

2- You shouldn't playing football in the street.

(.....)

4- He is ill, he shouldn't stay in bed.

(.....)

6- Hany make first in the drawing competition.

(.....)

F. Writing

9. Write a paragraph of SIX (6) sentences about:

"Revision before exams"

.....

.....

.....

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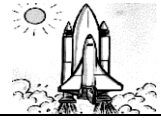
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Lessons (1 & 2)

Hobbies and crafts الهوايات و الحرف



hobby/hobbies	هواية	still	ما زال	outside	خارج
collect stamps	يجمع طوابع	also	أيضا	favourite	مفضل
make models	يصنع نماذج	play online	يلعب على الانترنت	traveller	مسافر
sew clothes	يخيط ملابس	join-ed	يلتحق	rules	قواعد
take photos	يلتقط صور	club	نادي	float	يطفو
both	كلا من	lake	بحيرة	scientist	عالم
on a trip	في رحلة قصيرة	tourist	سائح / سياحي	probably	من المحتمل
To me	بالنسبة لي	website	موقع نت	popular	محبوب / شائع
carefully	بعناية	The Nile	النيل	ancient game	لعبة قديمة
teach - taught	يعلم	leaflet	منشور / إعلان	famous	مشهور
game	لعبة	family party	حفلة عائلي	sail-ed	يبحر
for all ages	لجميع الأعمار	feel - felt	يشعر	crafts	صناعات يدوية

Language notes

SB page 12

taught me to play	علمني أن ألعب	made of	مصنوع من
join a club	يلتحق بنادي	all over the world	في جميع أنحاء العالم
feel + صفة (I feel happy)	يشعر	play with	يلعب مع / بـ
the first thing I made was...	أول شيء صنعته	popular with	محبوب من
at a family party	في حفل عائلي	on a leaflet	في منشور
of my age	في مثل عمري	by 1400 CE	قبل عام ١٤٠٠ م



playing chess



taking photos



sewing clothes



collecting stamps



making models

- Read the website about hobbies and choose the correct answer:

- Habiba and Adam both started their hobby when they were on a trip.
- Habiba and Adam both use the computer for their hobbies.

My hobby is playing chess. To me, it's more exciting than a computer game because you have to think very carefully while you are playing. My grandfather taught me to play the game.

Chess is a great game for all ages. I still play with my grandfather and he's 65! I also play online. I joined an online club for children of my age, so now I play with people from all over the world.

Habiba, 14





I started taking photos when we went on a school trip to Lake Nasser about a year ago. The teachers liked one of my photos of the lake and put it in the school magazine. Then I decided to email some of my photos to tourist websites. Now, a photo that I took of the Nile is on a tourist leaflet!



My favourite photo is of my family. I took it when we were at a family party. I always feel happy when I look at that photo.

Adam, 15

Answer these questions

1. Why does Habiba think that chess is more exciting than computer games?

Because you have to think very carefully while you are playing.

2. Who does she play chess with, outside her family?

She plays with people from all over the world, online.

3. Which of Adam's photos was in the school magazine?

A photo of Lake Nasser

4. Which photo is on a tourist leaflet?

A photo of the Nile

5. Which is his favourite photo, and why?

It is a photo of his family because he always feels happy when he looks at it.

Grammar

Indefinite article, definite article and no article أدوات النكرة و المعرفة

• نستخدم أدوات النكرة **a/ an** قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود عندما نتحدث عن شيء لأول مرة / وقبل الصفة و الاسم.

✍ *I've got a new camera.*

✍ *Have you ever had an operation?*

• لا نستخدم أدوات النكرة **a/ an** قبل الاسم غير المعدود أو الجمع .

✍ *Fish is my favourite food.*

✍ *I'm wearing black shoes.*

• نستخدم أداة المعرفة **the** (الـ) عند التحدث عن شيء سبق ذكره من قبل أو عند التحدث عن شيء محدد .

✍ *The fish which we had for dinner last night was delicious.*

✍ *I'm wearing the black shoes I bought yesterday.*

• نستخدم أداة المعرفة **the** (الـ) عندما يكون الشيء الذي نتحدث عنه واحد فقط (في العالم أو في مكان ..) .

the earth, the Nile, the sun, the school magazine.

• نستخدم **the** (الـ) قبل المحيطات / البحار / الأنهار / القنوات .

the Nile, the Red Sea, the Suez Canal, the Mediterranean Sea / The Atlantic Ocean.

• نستخدم **the** (الـ) عند المقارنة بين واحد و مجموعة.

the tallest, the biggest, the most expensive

• لا نستخدم **the** (الـ) قبل أسماء الأشخاص / البلاد / البحيرات / الجبال / القارات / المواد الدراسية / الرياضات

/ الهوايات / المواد الخام ..

Ahmed / Egypt, Lake Nasser, Mount Sinai / Africa / English / football / reading / cotton .




Choose the correct article. Sometimes no article is needed.

1. My hobby is playing (*the / -*) chess.
2. My grandfather taught me to play (*a / the*) game.
3. I started taking (*the / -*) photos when we went on (*a / the*) school trip.
4. It was to (*the / -*) Lake Nasser.
5. A photo that I took of (*the / -*) Nile is on a tourist leaflet!

Complete the texts with a / an, the or no article (-)

I've got (1) sewing machine that I use to make (2) clothes. The first thing I made was (3) jacket. (4) jacket is made of (5) cotton.



I enjoy making (6) model planes and boats. The first model I finished was (7) boat that can float on water. I took it with me when we went to (8) river one day for (9) picnic. It was (10) windy day, so (11) boat sailed very quickly across (12) river!


2. Listen and answer the questions: WB:

1. What is the girl's hobby?
2. What did her mother buy her a year ago?
3. What was the first thing the girl made?

3. Read and correct the mistakes in these sentences: WB:

1. Do you like playing the computer games? (.....)
2. My uncle has a house that is near Nile. (.....)
3. Mona's favourite place is Egyptian Museum. (.....)
4. Cairo is a biggest city in Egypt. (.....)
5. Scientists have found a new animal that lives in the Brazil. (.....)

4. Choose the correct words: WB:

Chess is 1. (*an / the / -*) ancient game. 2. (*A / The / -*) first game of chess was probably played in 3. (*an / the / -*) India in around 500 CE. 4. (*A / The / -*) hundred years later, it was popular with 5. (*an / the / -*) King of Iran. 6. (*A / The / -*) game was soon played in North Africa. In around 1000 CE, 7. (*an / the / -*) travellers took chess around 8. (*an / the / -*) world. By 1400 CE, people began to write the rules for 9 (*an / the / -*) famous game which we know today.

1- Complete the following dialogue:
Homework

Tarek, Rami and Hassan are talking about chess.



Tarek : How long have you and Rami been playing that game of chess, Hassan?

Hassan : We've been playing it (1) nearly an hour.

Tarek : I've (2) watching you. How long does it take to learn to play chess?

Rami : I've been (3) it for two years, but I'm not very good at it.

Hassan : It doesn't take long to learn the rules, but you (4) play every week if you want to be good at it.

Rami : Look! I think I've won!




2. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1. Osama : What's your favourite hobby?

Youssef :

2. Aya : ?

Mr Mohamed : I've been working at this school for 15 years.

3. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. My is playing chess.

- a. habit b. hobby c. book d. sport

2. I started photos 2 years ago.

- a. took b. talking c. take d. taking

3. We went a school trip to Lake Nasser

- a. at b. on c. in d. of

4. I to email some of my photos to tourist websites a year ago.

- a. decide b. decision c. decides d. decided

5. A photo that I took of the Nile is a tourist leaflet!

- a. on b. of c. at d. with

6. Football is more than a computer game

- a. exciting b. excite c. excitement d. excited

7. My grandfather me to play chess.

- a. taught b. talked c. looked d. learned

8. Chess is a great game all ages.

- a. at b. with c. to d. for

9. I play games

- a. line b. online c. outline d. lines

10. I joined online club for children.

- a. a b. the c. an d. no article

11. Chess is ancient game.

- a. a b. the c. an d. no article

12. I started collecting coins when I was seven.

- a. the b. a c. no article d. an

13. Jacky Chan is from Korea.

- a. no article b. an c. the d. a

14. We were having picnic by the Nile.

- a. no article b. an c. the d. a

15. I like collecting from all countries.

- a. clothes b. stamps c. chess d. hobbies

16. We went on a school to the pyramids yesterday.

- a. trip b. voyage c. flight d. party

4. Read and correct the underlined words:

1- My uncle's house is by a Nile. (.....)

2- My grandfather taught me play the game. (.....)

3- I took this photo when we were on a family party. (.....)

4- We went on a school trip to the Lake Nasser. (.....)




5- Write an e mail of SIX sentences to your aunt on:
" Your Hobby"

.....

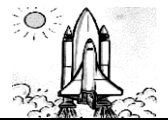
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Lessons (3 & 4)
Hobbies and crafts الهوايات و الحرف


coins	عملات معدنية	group	يصنف	produce	ينتج
toy- toys	لعبة/ ألعاب	describe	يصف	tapestries	منسوجات/ مفروشات
keep	يحفظ	process	عملية	wool	صوف
album	ألبوم	serve	يلعب الارسال	natural	طبيعي
easy	سهل	right	صحيح	dyes	صبغات
start	يبدأ	side	جانب	weavers	نساجون
letters	خطابات	have to	يجب أن	grandparents	أجداد
court	ملعب تنس	Art Centre	مركز فني	design	يصمم
sell	يبيع	hand-made	يدوي	carpets	سجاد
interesting	شيق	traditional	تقليدي	fossils	حفريات
envelope	مظروف	craft	صناعة يدوية	material	مادة
corner	ركن / زاوية	weaving	نسيج	step	خطوة
cupboard	دولاب	souvenirs	هدايا تذكارية		

Language notes
SB page 12

around the world	حول العالم	cut ... off	يقص
At that time	في ذلك الوقت	take ... off	ينزع
have to + مصدر الفعل	يضطر أن	make ... from	يصنع من
do a hobby	يؤدي هواية	come ... from	ينتمي إلى
weave carpets	ينسج السجاد	decide on	يختار
group ... by	يصنف حسب	by hand	باليدي

Ask and answer
1. What kind of things do people sometimes collect?

Coins, stamps, toys, magazines, books.

2. Do you collect anything?
3. Where can you keep things that you collect?

In an album, in a cupboard, in your room, etc.





Tarek: I've been collecting stamps for eight years. Eight years ago, my uncle was travelling around the world for his job. He wrote us lots of letters, and I loved looking at the stamps. At that time, I didn't know how many different countries there were in the world!



It is an easy hobby to start. The first thing that you have to do is to get some stamps! I usually find them on letters people write to me, my friends and family, but there are also some shops that sell stamps. If you see an interesting stamp on an envelope, first cut the corner of the envelope off very carefully. After that, put the corner of the envelope with the stamp on it in some cold water. After ten minutes, take the stamp off the paper carefully, then wait for it to dry. Some people group their stamps by subject, for example stamps with animals on them or famous people, etc. Some people group them by colour But I prefer grouping them by country. The next step is deciding where to put the stamps. Look at this interesting stamp. It's one hundred years old and it's from England! Finally, I'm going to put it in my stamp album.

Listen to Tarek talking about his hobby and choose the correct answer

1 Tarek collects

- a. letters b. stamps c. pictures of famous people

2 He keeps what he collects in

- a. an envelope b. a bag c. an album

Listen and answer the questions:

5. How long has Tarek been collecting stamps?

He has been collecting stamps for eight years.

2. How did he get a lot of stamps at that time?

His uncle wrote lots of letters to the family.

3. How can you find stamps? Name two ways.

You can find them on letters or from shops that sell stamps.

4. How can you get a stamp off an envelope?

You cut the corner of the envelope off carefully and put it in cold water.

After ten minutes, you can take the stamp off.

5. How can you group the stamps in an album? Name three ways.

You can group them by subject, by colour or by country.

Function Box	
Describing a process	
The first thing that you have to do is (get some stamps).	أول شيء يجب عليك فعله هو..
First , (cut the corner of the envelope off).	أولا
After that , (put the corner of the envelope in some cold water).	بعد ذلك
Then (wait for it to dry).	ثم
The next step is (deciding where to put the stamps).	الخطوة التالية ...
Finally , I'm going to (put it in my stamp album).	أخيرا





Internet search

When did people start using stamps?

- People started using stamps in England 1940.
- The first stamp had the picture of Queen Victoria.



The Wissa Wassef Art Centre

- A man called Ramses Wissa Wassef started the centre in the 1950s, with his wife Sophie. Ramses wanted people to learn the traditional Egyptian craft of weaving so that they could produce beautiful tapestries.
- The first students were twelve boys and girls. The colours for the wool came from natural dyes. They made these from trees.
- There is a museum at the centre where you can see many of the first tapestries that the centre produced. Some of the tapestries are also in museums in other countries.
- Although these first weavers are now grandparents, some of them are still weaving at the centre, with a new group of children. Egyptian weaving is very famous all over the world. The Wissa Wassef Art Centre is in the village of Harraniyya, near Cairo. It teaches children to design and weave carpets and tapestries.

craft	an activity in which you make something by hand	صناعة يدوية
dyes	things that change the colour of a material	صبغات
weavers	people who make carpets or tapestries from wool	عمال النسيج
tapestries	pictures or designs that are made by weaving	منسوجات / مفروشات

Answer these questions

1. Why did Ramses Wissa Wassef start the centre?

He wanted people to learn the traditional Egyptian craft of weaving so they could produce beautiful tapestries.

2. Who were the first students?

They were twelve boys and girls.

3. How did they produce different colours for the wool?

They used natural dyes from trees.

4. What can you see at the museum?

You can see many of the first tapestries that were made at the centre.

5. What are the older weavers still doing at the centre?

They are still weaving with a new group of children.

Critical THINKING

1. Do you think machines can make crafts better than human hands?

2. Do you think we need traditional crafts if machines can make them? Why? / Why not?

It is important to continue traditional crafts because they are part of our culture.

3. Why is it important for some people to learn traditional crafts?





Writing skills

although بالرغم من:

I like making my own clothes although sewing takes a long time.

because لأن:

I'm not going to school today because it's Friday.

so لذلك:

It is very hot today, so I'm going to stay at home.

تستخدم لتبيين التناقض

تستخدم لتبيين السبب

تستخدم لتبيين النتيجة

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: WB:

1. In many houses, people put on the floors.

- a. albums b. carpets c. weaving d. stamps

2. Do you like games like chess, or new games like computer games?

- a. noisy b. important c. traditional d. favourite

3. I need to buy some so I can send these letters to my cousins.

- a. leaflets b. albums c. labels d. stamps

4. The made the shirt a beautiful red colour.

- a. paint b. dye c. pen d. pencil

5. People like to visit the art and craft in the village of Harraniyya.

- a. leaflet b. weaver c. material d. centre

2. Answer the questions WB:

1. What hobbies do you like doing?

.....

2. Do you prefer playing sports or watching sports? Why?

.....

3. Complete the dialogue WB:

Mohamed : How do we fly this kite, Nur?

Nur : (1) The first thing you have to do is find a place without too many trees.

Mohamed : OK. Here's a good place. What next?

Nur : (2) that, put the kite down.

Mohamed : I see.

Nur : (3), wait for the wind. The (4) step is to pull the kite into the wind.

Mohamed : Look! The kite is (5) !

4. Read and correct the underlined words WB:

1. I've never had the operation before.

(.....)

2. Sameh colored his jeans with a natural blue craft.

(.....)

3. Stamps are pictures or designs that are made by weaving.

(.....)

4. My mum is a great reader. She makes the best hand-made carpets!

(.....)

5. Listen and answer the following questions

1. What did Ramses Wassef start?

.....

2. When did he start it?

.....

3. Why did he want to teach people how to weave?

.....

Exercises




1. Complete the sentences with although, because or so: WB:

1. We went to the beach on Saturday although it was cold and cloudy.
2. Dina went to bed very early last night she was very tired.
3. Miss Heba was ill today, Miss Nadia took our English lesson.
4. Ola loves playing tennis she is not very good at it.
5. Grandfather is ill, I'll call the doctor.
6. There are not many cars in the streets today it is a holiday.

2. Complete the following dialogue:

Hala and Dina are making a salad.

Hala: Today, we are going to make a bowl of salad.

The first thing that you have to (1) is wash the tomatoes and cucumbers.

Dina: OK, I've done that. Do I cut the onions now?

Hala: Yes. (2) peel off the skin. After (3) , cut the onions carefully.

Dina: OK. I've done that, too.

Hala: The next (4) , is to cut the tomatoes and cucumbers.

Dina: That's easy!

3. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues :

1. Ahmed : Do you like collecting stamps?

Hassan :

2. Sara : ?

Abdou : I started sewing clothes years ago.

4- Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d

1. You should be very when you cross the road.

a. care b. careless c. careful d. sad

2. I got a call from my friend in England.

a. the b. an c. a d. no article

3. I am a survey about people's jobs.

a. making b. playing c. doing d. helping

4. Could you tell me your job?

a. of b. about c. on d. from

5. I have worked at this school the last ten years.

a. since b. just c. already d. for

6. Ali is ill, I'll call the doctor.

a. since b. so c. although d. because

7. You can group stamps colour.

a. of b. by c. on d. from

5- Read and correct the underlined words:

1. My father bought a car. A car is expensive. (.....)

2. I would like to be the engineer. (.....)

3. My hobby is to correct stamps. (.....)

4. Egypt is famous for waving and tapestry. (.....)

Homework



1. Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. What did Mahmoud start?

- a. playing chess b. talking photos c. studying d. sleeping

2. Where did Mahmoud go on his school trip? To the

- a. museum b. Port Said c. Lake Nasser d. Port Said

3. Where did Mahmoud put the photo of the lake? In

- a. an album b. the school magazine c. his science book d. the library

2 Listen and answer the following questions:

1- What do you know about The Egyptian weaving?

2- Where is the art centre?

3- What does the art centre teach children?

3. Complete the following dialogue with one word each:

Ali : What's your (1) hobby!

Ahmed : (2) coins.

Ali : (3) did you start it?

Ahmed : When I was 15 years old.

Ali : (4) do you keep them?

Ahmed : I keep them in an album.

4. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1- Adel : What's the best place to fly a kite?

Ali :

2- Jana:?

Rahma: I put the stamps in an album.

5. Read the following, then answer the questions:

Mazin is a clever boy. He was born in Mansoura. He is fifteen years old. He is in the second year prep school. He likes English and science very much. He wants to be a chemist when he grows up. His hobbies are collecting stamps and playing chess. He has got an American pen-friend called John. He has never met him before. They only knew each other by sending emails on the internet. John says he'll visit Egypt with his family next January.

A) Answer these questions:

1- Where was Mazin born?

✍

2- How did Mazin and John know each other?

✍

3. Why do you think Mazin wants to be a chemist?

✍

B) Choose and write the correct answer :

4- Mazin's pen friend is

- a- American b- English c- Arabic d- Italian

5- The underlined word (He) refers to

- a- John b- Mazin c- internet d- Mansoura





D. The Reader

6. A- Put events into the correct order:

1. Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson went to the violin concert.
2. Mr Wilson asked the landlord why the office was closed.
3. Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson went to Mr Wilson's shop.
4. When Mr Wilson arrived at the office, Mr Ross was waiting for him.

B- Answer the following questions:

1- What did Mr Wilson copy in the book?

2- How much money did Mr Wilson receive at the end of the week?

3- Which place do you think the thief would be interested in?

4- Why do you think Holmes asked Mr Wilson about Mr Spaulding?

7. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Are things that change the colour of a material.

- a. Dyes b. Tapestries c. Crafts d. Fossils

2- It is too cold I'm not going to school.

- a. so b. because c. although d. but

3- We use sewing machines to clothes.

- a. do b. make c. test d. serve

4- I joined a/an club and played chess on the internet.

- a. online b. line c. outline d. lines

5- Have you bought new umbrella?

- a. an b. the c. no article d. a

6. My hobby is making cars.

- a. model b. medal c. stamp d. coin

7. My friend has coins from china.

- a. an b. the c. no article d. a

8. He practises sport he is old.

- a. so b. because c. although d. but

8. Read and correct the underlined words:

1- Weave is a traditional Egyptian craft. (.....)

2- It was raining, so the ground is dry. (.....)

4- He is from the Brazil. (.....)

6- I have a headache because I'll go to the chemist's. (.....)

F. Writing

9. Write a paragraph of SIX (6) sentences about:

"Making models"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....




1. Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:
1. Why does Khaled want to ask Mr Hamdi questions?

- a. for his maths homework b. because he was absent
c. because he wants to be a. teacher d for his English homework

2. How long has Mr Hamdi been at the school?

- a. two years b. three years c. four years d. ten years

3. When did Mr Hamdi start teaching?

- a. two years ago b. ten years ago c. he doesn't say d. in 1998

2. Listen and answer the following questions:
1. What has the boy been doing for a month?

.....

2. Why does he want to become faster?

.....

3. What should he do?

.....

3. Complete the following dialogue:

Hala and Dina are making a salad.

Hala: Today, we are going to make a nice salad. The first thing that you have to (1)
is wash the tomatoes and cucumbers.

Dina: OK, I've done that. Do I cut the onions now?

Hala: Yes. (2), peel off the skin. After (3), cut the onions carefully.

Dina: OK. I've done that, too.

Hala: The next (4) is to cut the tomatoes and cucumbers.

Dina: That's easy!

4. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1. Ahmed : My father climbed Egypt's highest mountain last week!

Ramez :

2. Zeinab :

Sara : Congratulations! That's a great test result.

5. Read the following, then answer the questions:

There was a man who had a lot of money. He decided to put all his money in a hole at the bottom of his garden. Every week, the man took out his money to look at it. One day, a thief saw the man looking at his money. That night, the thief took it all. When the man realised this the next day, he shouted. His neighbours quickly came round and he told them about his problem. "Have you been using the money?" a neighbour asked. "No, I only looked at it," he replied. "Then you should look in the hole again," said the neighbour. "It will do you just as much good."

A) Answer these questions:
1. Why do you think the man put his money in a hole?

✂
✂

2. What has the man been doing with the money?

✂
✂

3. Why did the neighbours come round quickly?

✂
✂

B) Choose and write the correct answer:
4. Where is the money now?

- a. in the hole b. in a different garden c. a thief has it d. the neighbours have it

5. Why does the neighbour say "It will do you just as much good"?

- a. Because money is not important if you don't use it. b. Because he might find it if he looks again.
c. Because he will feel better if he looks again. d. Because he will never find the thief.





D. The Reader

6. a. Put the events into the correct order

1. Holmes looked at Mr Wilson's face, hands and clothes while Wilson was talking.
2. Wilson believed Holmes was a wonderful detective and started telling him his story.
3. Wilson visited Holmes and asked him to solve a mystery.
4. Holmes realized that Wilson used to be a labourer.

b. Answer the following questions

1. Who wrote "The Red-Headed League"?

.....

2. Why was there a lot of crime in England at the end of the nineteenth century?

.....

3. Why do you think Mr Wilson wanted to work for the Red-Headed League?

.....

4. Why do you think Mr Spaulding pushed past all the men who were waiting outside the office?

.....

7. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. The doctor has to the patient all morning.

a. been talking b. talking c. talk d. talks

2. How much sleep children have each night?

a. does b. should c. shouldn't d. can't

3. the farmer been working in the fields all day?

a. Was b. Have c. Has d. How

4. You should never look directly at sun.

a. a b. an c. the d. -

5. Manal broke her leg, so they took her to hospital in an

a. ambulance b. accident c. album d. envelope

6. Teachers usually have a very good..... . They know all the students' names!

a. memorise b. memory c. remember d. revision

7. The house has a pretty red on the floor of the dining room.

a. ladder b. weave c. centre d. carpet

8. The children wrote their names on which they put on their school books.

a. stamps b. labels c. posters d. vans

8. Read and correct the underlined words:

1. It been raining all day, so we cannot play outside. (.....)

2. The doctor told me to take some medical because I was sick. (.....)

3. You shouldn't to eat too many sweets. (.....)

4. I write what I do every day in a clock. (.....)

9. Write a paragraph of six (6) sentences on: "The hobby you like most"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



**1. Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

1. What is Reem going to learn how to do?

- a. take a photo b. use a computer c. speak English d. colour a photo

2. What does Reem do first?

- a. take the photo b. turn on the camera
c. check the computer d. check the camera

3. What do they use to see Mona on the camera?

- a. a card b. a different camera c. a screen d. a monitor

2. Listen and answer the following questions:

1. What would the girl like to learn?

2. What has Mona been playing for a year?

3. What advice does Mona give?

3. Complete the following dialogue:*Tarek, Rami and Hassan are talking about chess.*

Tarek : How long have you and Rami been playing that game of chess, Hassan?

Hassan : We've been playing it (1)..... nearly an hour.

Tarek : I've (2)..... watching you. How long does it take to learn to play chess?

Rami : (3)..... been playing it for two years, but I'm not very good at it.

Hassan : It doesn't take long to learn the rules, but you (4)..... play every week if you want to be good at it.

Rami : Look! I think I've won!

4. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1. Aya : ?

Mrs Fareeda: I've been working at this school for two years.

2. Osama : How do you use this computer, Ali?

Ali :

5 Read the following, then answer the questions:

When people first made carpets hundreds of years ago, they were useful because they protected feet from cold floors. Over time, carpet-making became an important craft. Turkey was famous for its beautiful carpets in the 1600s, and Cairo was also an important centre for carpets. People travelled from all over the world to buy them. Some people did not want to tread on them, so they put them on their walls. Some carpets were very expensive and you needed a lot of skill to make them. Carpet-makers have been using this same skill ever since to make wonderful carpets. However, not all carpets today are made by hand.

A) Answer these questions:

1 When did people first make carpets?

.....

2 Why did people first make carpets?

.....

3 Why did some people visit Turkey and Cairo in the 1600s?

.....

B) Choose and write the correct answer:

4. The underlined words "tread on" mean.

- a. buy b. put your foot on c. weave d. cook on

5. Carpets today are

- a. not always made by hand b. never put on floors c. always expensive d. all wonderful





D. The Reader

6 a. Put the events into the correct order:

1. Mr Wilson accepted the job with the Red-Headed League.
2. It was announced that the person who would get the job would have to come to the office every day.
3. Mr Spaulding took Mr Wilson to the Red-Headed League to get the job.
4. Mr Spaulding and Mr Wilson met Mr Ross.

☐
☐
☐
☐
b. Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of stories were popular at the end of the nineteenth century?
.....
2. In what ways was Sherlock Holmes like Conan Doyle's professor at university?
.....
3. What do you think was unusual about the Red-Headed League?
.....
4. Why do you think Mr Ross gave Mr Wilson the job?
.....

7. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Ahmed has a test next week. He to revise.
a. should start b. should c. shouldn't d. can
2. Mona learning English since she was five.
a. is b. have c. have been d. has been
3. I have a new phone. phone was not expensive.
a. A b. The c. An d. It
4. What book been reading this week?
a. you have b. are you c. have you d. have
5. Write a of the things we need to buy at the shops.
a. list b. label c. diagram d. diary
6. You should eat nuts and fruits to improve your
a. remind b. remember c. member d. memory
7. A / An often works at ancient sites.
a. ambulance b. archaeologist c. farmer d. teacher
8. Does the word "shoe" with "you"?
a. stick b. revise c. rhyme d. belong

8. Read and correct the underlined words:

- a. My uncle's house is next to a Nile. (.....)
- b. The doctor revised the patient's chest. (.....)
- c. What you been doing this morning? (.....)
- d. My father is a farmer. He works in a laboratory. (.....)

9. Write an email of six (6) sentences to your aunt on what you have been doing this week.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

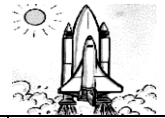
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Lessons (1 & 2)

An interesting trip رحلة شيقة



ever	من قبل	horses	خيول	comfortable	مريح
desert	صحراء	areas	مناطق	certain	متأكد
buffalo	جاموسة	sand	رمل	well	بئر
guide	مرشد	learn- ed	يتعلم	camels	جمال
dunes	كتبان رملية	nearby	قريب	sharks	أسماك القرش
scenery	منظر طبيعي	look after	يعتني بـ	Whales	حيتان
vets	أطباء بيطريين	Lucky him	يا له من محظوظ	stones	أحجار
Saqqara	سقارة	whole	كل/ جميع	hotel	فندق
farm	مزرعة	cover- ed	يغطي	island	جزيرة
including	يتضمن	season	فصل/ موسم	travel- travelled	يسافر
animals	حيوانات	cave	كهف	say- said	يقول
goats	ماعز	sound	صوت شئ	look like	يشبه

Language notes

on/at a farm	في مزرعة	go on a trip	يذهب في رحلة
around the desert	حول الصحراء	along the Nile	بمحاذاة نهر النيل
by the river	بجوار النهر	through the window	من خلال النافذة
in a nearby village	في قرية مجاورة	learn about	يتعلم عن
have an interesting time	يستمتع بوقت رائع	on horses	على ظهر الخيول
The whole area	المنطقة بأكملها	covered in	مغطى بـ

Ask and answer:

SB page 19

1. Have you ever visited the desert?

.....

2. What did you see and do there?

.....

Complete the text chat with these words:

buffalo - guide - dunes - scenery - vets

Ali just called. He said that he was enjoying his trip to Saqqara with his father! He said that they were staying at a farm where there were a lot of animals, including goats and (1) ...**buffalo**.. He said that they were travelling around the desert on horses.

What did he say about Saqqara?

He said that the (2) was beautiful, with green areas by the river and the big white sand (3) of the desert. He said that they were learning a lot about the desert from their (4), Walid. He said that Walid was going to take them to an animal clinic in a nearby village. The (5) there help the farmers to look after their animals. I think Ali's having an interesting time in Saqqara. Lucky him!





Choose the correct answers

1. Ali is travelling (to / around) Saqqara on horses.
2. (Some of the / The whole) area is covered in sand dunes.
3. Walid (knows / is learning) a lot about the desert.
4. Ali (has / hasn't) been to visit the animal clinic yet.
5. (Guides / Vets) help animals at the clinic.

Grammar

Reported speech الكلام غير المباشر

- نستخدم الكلام غير المباشر لنعيد ما قاله شخص آخر الذي يكون بين علامات تنصيص " " .
- نحول said إلى told . و تبقى said كما هي حسب المتكلم. نحذف الأقواس و نضيف كلمة that (أن) - نغير الضمائر
- نحول I (داخل الأقواس) ← he / she حسب المتكلم.
- نحول my (داخل الأقواس) ← his / her حسب المتكلم.
- نحول you (داخل الأقواس) ← him / her / me حسب المتكلم.
- نحول الزمن من مضارع إلى ماضي.
- نحول am/is (داخل الأقواس) ← was
- نحول are (داخل الأقواس) ← were و هكذا الفعل المضارع يصبح ماضي ...

- ✍ "It is raining," I said. → I said that it was raining.
- ✍ "We are going on a trip," he said. → He told us that they were going on a trip.
- ✍ "I want to play a game with you," said my brother.
- My brother said that he wanted to play a game with me.

Underline the verbs and pronouns in these sentences.

What is the difference between sentences (a) and (b)?

1. a. "I am enjoying my trip to Saqqara!"
b. He said that he was enjoying his trip to Saqqara.
2. a. "We are staying at a farm."
b. He said that they were staying at a farm.
3. a. "The scenery is beautiful."
b. He said that the scenery was beautiful.
4. a. "Walid is going to take us to an animal clinic."
b. He said that Walid was going to take them to an animal clinic.

Complete the sentences in reported speech

1. "It's nice to see you, Hazem!" said Ashraf.
Ashraf told Hazem that it nice to see
2. "I'm going to visit my grandmother," said Hana.
Hana said that she going to visit grandmother.
3. "Aunt Nadia is coming for lunch with us on Friday," said Mum.
Mum said that Aunt Nadia for lunch with on Friday.
4. "You can play tennis on Saturday, Mahmoud," said Anas.
Anas told Mahmoud that play tennis on Saturday.





Take turns to complete these sentences. Then tell the class what your partner said



1. My favourite sport is ... My favourite sport is volleyball.
She/ He said that her/ his favourite sport was volleyball.
2. I enjoy
3. One day, I want to
4. This weekend, I'm going to

1. Complete the following dialogue:

Homework

Ashraf : I am enjoying our holiday in Aswan.

Sami : I am it, too. There is a beautiful island opposite our hotel.

Ashraf : Yes, the is called Elephantine Island.

Sami : I why the island has that name.

Ashraf : I know why, too! It's because the stones in the river look elephants!



2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. This bed is very I slept very well!
a. comfortable b. careful c. certain d. interesting
2. Some of the in the desert are 150 metres high.
a. caves b. dunes c. wells d. camels
3. We spent the train journey along the Nile looking at the through the window.
a. scenery b. season c. sharks d. guides
4. The farmer's horse was ill, so he took it to see a
a. doctor b. clinic c. vet d. guide
5. are some of the largest animals on that farm.
a. Elephants b. Goats c. Buffalo d. Whales
6. "It's nice see you, Hazem!" said Ashraf.
a. for b. to c. at d. of
7. Hana said that she..... going to visit grandmother.
a. are b. was c. is d. can
8. "Aunt Nadia is coming lunch with us on Friday, " said Mum.
a. for b. to c. at d. of
9. Anas told Mahmoud that he play tennis on Saturday.
a. could b. can c. was d. had
10. help farmers and give them milk.
a. Elephants b. Goats c. Buffalo d. Whales
11. The desert is covered sand dunes.
a. for b. to c. in d. of
12. Animal clinics look animals.
a. after b. up c. at d. for
13. He is travelling around Saqqara horses.
a. on b. to c. at d. of
14. Mr Mohamed an interesting time at the Pyramids last week.
a. have b. had c. took d. made





3- Read and correct the underlined words:

1. Life in the dessert is very hard. (.....)
2. The seen of the Nile is very exciting. (.....)
3. He said that he can solve the problem easily. (.....)
4. She said that she visits The Egyptian Museum . (.....)
5. Doctors help tourists to move around the pyramids. (.....)
6. My trap to Luxor was amazing. (.....)
7. The goat is the biggest farm animal. (.....)
8. I have a house bye the Nile. (.....)
9. He told that he wanted to play tennis. (.....)

4. Write an email of six (6) sentences to your friend Ali about a nice trip you enjoyed last week.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

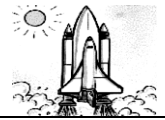
.....

.....

.....

Lessons (3 & 4)

An interesting trip رحلة شيقة



cave	كهف	get dark	يظلم	find- found	يجد
path	طريق / ممر	put up	ينشئ/ يبني	huge	ضخم
bats	خفافيش	far from	بعيدا عن	diagram	شكل توضيحي
tent	خيمة	earth	الأرض	goldfish	سمك ذهبي / زينة
experience	خبرة	camping	تخييم	pets	حيوانات أليفة
happen- ed	يحدث	spend-spent	يقضي	fresh water	مياه عذبة
mean	يعني/ يقصد	amazing	مذهل / مدهش	soft	ناعم
frightened of	خائف من	rocks	صخور	straw	قش
snakes	ثعابين	frozen	متجمد	rug	سجادة صغيرة
remind	يذكر	waterfalls	شلالات	blanket	بطانية
relatives	أقارب	Perhaps	ربما	mud	طين
Anyway	على أية حال	further	أبعد	irrigate	يروي
almost	تقريبا	shout- ed	يصيح	weather	طقس

Language notes

go for a walk	يذهب للتمشية	take a trip	يذهب في رحلة
along a path	بمحاذاة الممر / الطريق	have a meal	يتناول وجبة
under the stars	في الخلاء / تحت النجوم	lie on	يرقد على
put up a tent	ينصب خيمة	during the day	أثناء النهار
get lost	يضل طريق / يتوه	walk through	يمشي خلال





The pictures show Hisham's interesting experience in the desert.

What do you think happened to Hisham?



SB page 21

Hisham: Have you ever seen the desert?

Boy 2 : No, I haven't. I mean, I've seen a lot of photos of it, but I've never been there myself.

Hisham: Don't you want to visit it one day?

Boy 2 : Well, yes, but the thing is, I'm really frightened of snakes. There are lots of snakes in the desert.



Hisham: That reminds me of a trip we once took to the Djara cave. Our relatives from France were staying with us for a holiday and they wanted to see it. Anyway, we left Cairo early in the morning. It took us almost a day to drive there.

Boy 2 : Did you go into the cave when you got there?

Hisham: No, because it was getting dark, you see. We were tired from the long drive, so we put up our tents and started to cook our dinner. We ate under the stars far from any lights. I felt like I was the only person on earth.



Boy 2 : I know what you mean. I love camping. Anyway, you were saying ...?

Hisham: Yes, so we slept outside and the next day, we spent the whole day inside the cave. It's the most amazing place; the rocks look like frozen waterfalls.

Boy 2 : Were there any bats?

Hisham: Perhaps, but I didn't see any! They were probably sleeping. Anyway, after another night in a tent outside the cave, we drove further into the desert.



Boy 2 : Weren't you nervous?

Hisham: Yes, there weren't any other people or cars around at all. We stopped for lunch and my uncle and cousin went for a walk along a path. Then suddenly we heard them shout, "Come and look what we've found!"



Boy 2 : What was it?

Hisham: It was a huge snake! Well, I've never run so fast in my life!



Answer the questions

1. Why is Hisham's friend frightened of the desert?

Because he is frightened of snakes that might be there.

2. Who did Hisham visit the Djara cave with?

With his family and his relatives from France.

3. How long did it take them to get to the caves from Cairo? *It took them almost all day.*

4. Why didn't Hisham see any bats in the cave? *They were probably sleeping*

5. Why was Hisham nervous of travelling further into the desert?

Because there weren't any other people or cars around at all.

6. What frightened Hisham the next day?

A huge snake frightened him.





Function Box	
Keeping the conversation going استمرار الحوار	
I mean ...	أنا أعني / أقصد...
Well ...	حسنًا ...
The thing is ...	الأمر هو
You see ...	هل تفهم
Anyway, ...	على أية حال...
You were saying ...	كنت تقول ...
I know what you mean.	أعرف ما تقصد.

Internet search

When was the Djara cave كهف الجارة first discovered and who discovered it?

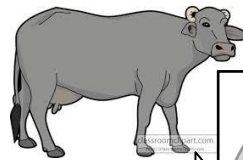
It was discovered on 24th December 1873 in the Western Desert

It was discovered by the German explorer Gerhard Rohlfs. جيرهارد رولفس

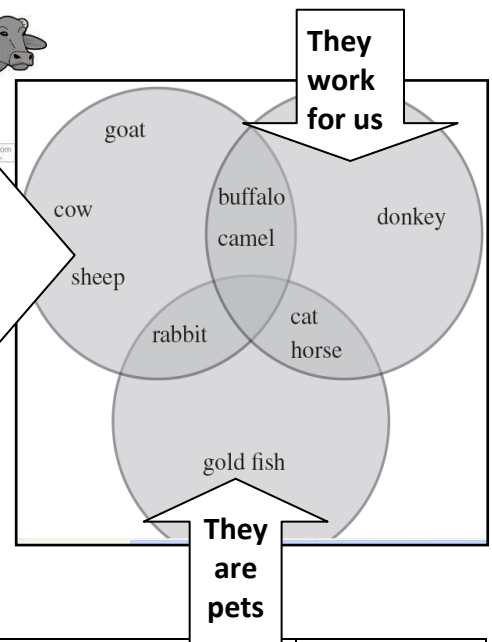


Complete the diagram with the correct animals:

buffalo - camel - cat - cow - donkey
goldfish - horse - goat - rabbit - sheep



We use them for meat or milk.



Working animals need

1. fresh water.
2. healthy food.
4. soft straw to sleep on.
5. somewhere warm and dry to sleep.
6. a visit from the vet if they are hurt or ill.
7. a rug or blanket to sleep on.
9. kind people to look after them.

bat	an animal that flies at night and sleeps during the day.	خفاش
mud	soil that is soft and wet.	طين
path	something that people use to walk through a desert, forest, etc.	ممر / طريق
straw	dry parts of a plant used for animals to sleep on.	قش
tent	something that you sleep in when you go camping.	خيمة

Dictionary skills

How many syllables مقاطع are there in these words?

Complete the table and add dots to show the syllables.

three syllables	four syllables	five syllables
ir•ri•gate	con•ver•sa•tion	in•ter•na•tion•al
buf•fa•lo	ex•per•i•ence	si•mi•lar•i•ty



**1. Listen and answer the following questions**

1. Who is sick?
2. Who is Dr Mohsen?
3. What did Dr Mohsen say?

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:WB:

1. There was a lot of next to the river, so it was difficult to walk there.
a. mud b. food c. bats d. books
2. The up the mountain was used every week, so it was easy to follow.
a. bath b. path c. bats d. maps
3. The family put their in the car and drove to the country for the weekend.
a. tent b. path c. bats d. straw
4. The farmer put on the ground for the sheep to lie on.
a. mud b. path c. desert d. straw
5. Soon it was dark, and we saw a fly through the night sky.
a. cat b. path c. bat d. bath
6. My uncle is a He works at an animal clinic.
a. vet b. teacher c. dentist d. doctor
7. The around Fayoum is beautiful.
a. books b. scenery c. tent d. map
8. There are sand around Wadi al-Rayan.
a. dunes b. castles c. way d. forest
9. A is a big hole in the side of a mountain.
a. sand b. cave c. tower d. desert
10. I don't really like sleeping outside in a I prefer sleeping in a bed!
a. tent b. soil c. mud d. straw
11. The showed us the way into the temple.
a. guard b. guide c. doctor d. dentist
12. I was staying with my aunt Alexandria last week.
a. in b. on c. at d. of
13. When I first went to Cairo, I got lost! The thing is I wasn't carrying a
a. map b. mat c. mud d. straw
14. We went on a desert tour with a
a. chemist b. guide c. doctor d. dentist
15. My mum said that my dinner ready.
a. is b. was c. were d. are
16. Salma told Hala that she to show her a photo.
a. wants b. wanted c. wanting d. want
17. The teacher told us that we going to do a spelling test.
a. is b. was c. were d. are

HomeworkGood Luck



1. Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Where was the trip to?

a. Luxor

b. Fayoum

c. Suez

d. Aswan

2. How did Ammar go to the Island? By

a. ship

b. boat

c. train

d. car

3. What did the Island have?

a. A temple

b. A river

c. A club

d. A hotel

2 Listen and answer the following questions:

1- Where is Djara cave?

2- What can you enjoy doing there?

3- What do the rocks look like there?

3. Complete the following dialogue with one word each:

Fady : Did you have a good trip to England?

Hussein: (1), I'm happy to be home again.

Fady : Didn't you like it there?

Hussein: No, I did, but the (2) is, I don't like cold weather.

I mean it was August, but it rained every day! I (3) hot weather.

Fady : I know what you mean. (4) , did you practise your English?

Hussein: Yes, it's much better now!

4. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1- Adel : Have you ever been to the Western Desert?

Ali :

2- Jana:?

Rahma: I went camping last week.

5. Read the following, then answer the questions:

Monday, 23rd March

I have just got home after I visited my uncle and aunt in Mallawi ملوي. My two cousins were also there. On Saturday, they took me to Tell al-Amarna تل العمارنة. It is an ancient site in the desert which archaeologists are studying. My aunt said that Pharaoh Akhenaten اخناتون and Queen Nefertiti الملكة نفرتاري built a city there. My uncle said that they only lived there for twelve years. It is a beautiful place and I enjoyed my visit to the desert. We went back to their house in the evening. I had a wonderful meal! I was very tired, too, so I went to bed early.

A) Answer these questions:

1. Who did Samia see at the weekend?

.....

2. What is Tell al-Amarna?

.....

3. What did Samia's aunt say about Tell al-Amarna?

.....

B) Choose and write the correct answer :

4- Pharaoh Akhenaten and Queen Nefertiti live there for years.

a- 10

b- 11

c- 12

d- 13

5- Salma her visit to the desert.

a- hated

b- enjoyed

c- disliked

d- felt





D. The Reader

6. A- Put events into the correct order:

1. Sherlock Holmes hit the ground with his walking stick.
2. Mr Wilson asked the landlord why the office was closed.
3. Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson went to Mr Wilson's shop.
4. Mr Wilson met Mr Ross at the office of the Red-Headed League.

B- Answer the following questions:

1- What shops were behind Mr Wilson's shop?

2- How long did Mr Wilson work at the Red-Headed League?

3- Why do you think Holmes hit the ground with his walking stick?

4- Why do you think Holmes wanted to see Mr Spaulding and the shop where he worked?

7. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. A is a big hole in the side of a mountain.
a. sand b. cave c. tower d. desert
2. Yasmeen said that the cat was sick and she to take it to the vet.
a. have b. has c. had d. having
3. We went on a desert with a guide.
a. tour b. tower c. test d. tourist
4. They said that it raining heavily.
a. is b. are c. was d. were
5. Hesham told me that he was going the train?
a. takes b. to take c. taking d. took
6. In Sinai, there are some sand
a. dunes b. tones c. stamps d. wells
7. I'm going to do a spelling
a. list b. tower c. test d. taste
8. He..... us that he was going to Fayoum.
a. said b. told c. tell d. say

8. Read and correct the underlined words:

1. I love going camping and sleeping in waves. (.....)
2. Omar said that he is enjoying his trip to Luxor. (.....)
3. The vet showed us the way around the temple. (.....)
4. As we flew above Cairo in a plane, we watched the beautiful communication. (.....)

9. Write a paragraph of SIX (6) sentences about:

"Your favourite animal"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

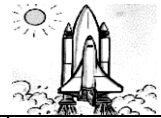




Lessons (1 & 2)

Schools around the world

مدارس حول العالم



the same	نفس الشيء	wear	يرتدي	hours	ساعات
different	مختلف	uniform	زي موحد	a day	في اليوم
Japan	اليابان	students	طلاب	opening times	وقت بداية العمل
Japanese	ياباني	building	مبنى	shirt	قميص
Brazil	البرازيل	lunchtime	وقت الغدا	trousers	بنطلون
Brazilian	برازيلي	practise	يمارس	skirt	جيبية
Egypt	مصر	music	موسيقى	private lessons	دروس خصوصية
Egyptian	مصري	formal	رسمي	have to	مضطر أن
nursery	حضانة/ روضة	Although	بالرغم من	necessary	ضروري
primary	ابتدائي	exams	امتحانات	during	أثناء
preparatory	اعدادي	sports	رياضة	drive	يقود السيارة
secondary	ثانوي	aged six	عمره ٦ سنوات		

Language notes

on time	في الوقت المحدد	by herself	بنفسها
on the right	على اليمين	in the classroom	في الفصل
need to	يحتاج أن	in Japan/ Brazil/ Egypt	في ..
walk to school	يمشي للمدرسة	look after	يعتني بـ
from to	من ... إلى	at the age of	في عمر
during the day	أثناء النهار	at lunchtime	وقت الغدا

Ask and answer:

SB page 24

What do you think is the same or different about schools in Egypt, Japan and Brazil?

exam	formal test
necessary	what you need to do or have
nursery school	place where very young children are looked after during the day
primary school	school for students aged six to about eleven
private lesson	lesson that you go to outside school
uniform	the clothes that some people have to wear at school or for work

Read the magazine article and check your answers to exercise 1:

All children in Egypt have to go to school from the age of six to fifteen. They can go to nursery school from the age of four, but they don't have to go. At primary and preparatory school, all students have to wear a uniform.

Japanese students don't have a uniform at primary school, but they have to wear a uniform at secondary school. They have to clean the school building at lunch time.





Most students practise sports or music after school. Many students also have private lessons. Although they don't have to go to these lessons, many students go because they want to do well in their exams.

In Brazil, students don't have to go to school for more than five hours a day. Schools have different opening times. Lessons can be in the morning, afternoon or evening. Brazilian children start school when they are six.

Complete the sentences with words from the article

nursery - primary - preparatory - uniform

1. All children go to primary and school.
2. Many children in Egypt go to school before they are six years old.
3. Our school is a white shirt, with black trousers or a skirt.

Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1. All children in Egypt start school at the age of four. F
2. In Japan, students have to clean their classrooms before school. F
3. Some students in Japan have lessons outside school. T
4. There are three different school times for children in Brazil. T

Grammar

Obligation and lack of obligation:

have to / don't have to, has to / doesn't have to + مصدر الفعل

I You We They اسم جمع	have to / don't have to ليس مضطرا / مضطر أن	He She It اسم مفرد	has to / doesn't have to ليس مضطرا / مضطر أن
-----------------------------------	--	-----------------------------	---

• نستخدم **have to / has to** عندما يكون هناك قواعد و أشياء ضرورية يجب أن نفعلها.

- *We have to go to school five days a week.*
- *He has to go to school on time.*

• نستخدم **don't have to / doesn't have to** عندما نتحدث عن أشياء ليس من الضروري فعلها.

- *We don't have to go to school on Saturdays.*
- *He isn't late. He doesn't have to hurry.*

• **Yes / No question:**

Do / Does + فاعل + have to + مصدر?

- *Do you have to get up at seven o'clock? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.*
- *Does she have to eat breakfast? Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.*

مصدر + have to + فاعل + do / does + أداة استفهام

- *When do we have to finish our homework? Why does she have to go now?*




1. Underline the examples of have to in these sentences. Circle don't have to: sb:

1. All children in Egypt have to go to school from the age of six to fifteen.
2. At primary and preparatory school, all students have to wear a uniform.
3. Although they don't have to go to these lessons, many students go because they want to do well in their exams.
4. In Brazil, students don't have to go to school for more than five hours a day.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of have / has to or don't / doesn't have to: sb:

1. You use a pen to write the exam. Don't use a pencil.
2. All students come to school on time.
3. People drive on the right in Egypt.
4. Hassan learn this vocabulary because he already knows it.
5. My aunt work at night sometimes because she is a nurse.

3. Listen and answer the following questions: WB:

1. Where is Yuna from?
2. What does Yuna have to do at lunch time?
3. What doesn't Yuna have to do at school?

4. Choose the correct words: WB:

1. Egyptian children (*have to / don't have to*) go to nursery school.
2. At primary school, all children (*have to / don't have to*) wear a uniform.
3. Children (*have to / don't have to*) wear their uniforms after school.
4. All children (*have to / don't have to*) do exams at school.
5. Children (*have to / don't have to*) take private lessons after school.

5. Answer the questions: wb:

1. What do you have to do before you go to school?
I have to walk to school because we don't have a car.
2. What do you have to do when the teacher comes into the classroom?
.....
3. What do you have to do after school?
.....
4. What don't you have to do at the weekend?
.....

6. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. All children go to primary and school.
a. preparatory b. private c. aged d. public
2. A is the clothes that some people have to wear at school or for work.
a. dress b. uniform c. suit d. t-shirt
3. In Egypt, you drive a car the age of 18.
a. in b. at c. on d. of
4. I have six lessons day.
a. in b. at c. a d. of

Homework




5. Children don't have to go to lessons after school.

- a. preparatory b. private c. aged d. public

6. A/An is a formal test.

- a. dress b. uniform c. exam d. private

7. You buy a ticket on a bus or a train.

- a. have to b. don't have to c. has to d. doesn't have to

8. Students come to school on time.

- a. have to b. don't have to c. has to d. doesn't have to

9. Salma do her homework today because tomorrow is a holiday.

- a. have to b. don't have to c. has to d. doesn't have to

10. Teachers wear a uniform.

- a. have to b. don't have to c. has to d. doesn't have to

7. Read and correct the underlined words:

1. Children have to wear their uniform after school. (.....)

2. People sleep in night. (.....)

3. After you wash the dishes, you have to dried them. (.....)

4. Students make private lessons in Japan. (.....)

5. They have to cleaned the school building at lunch time. (.....)



Lessons (3 & 4)

Schools around the world

مدارس حول العالم

survey	استطلاع رأي	friendly	ودود	guess	يخمن
mind	يمنع	tonight	الليلة	quietly	بهدهوء
Which	أي	meal	وجبة	tickets	تذاكر
for example	على سبيل المثال	bookcase	خزانة الكتب	result	نتيجة
whether	هل	possible	ممكن	activity	نشاط
sweep the floors	يكنس الأرضية	sunglasses	نظارة	without	بدون
make your bed	يرتب السرير	popular	شائع	formal	رسمي
set the table	يعد المائدة	only	فقط	informal	غير رسمي
do the washing up	يغسل الأواني	percent	% في المائة	Take turns	يتبادل الأدوار
dry the dishes	يجفف الأطباق	market	سوق	helpful	معين
both	كلا من	parents	والدين	snow	جليد

Language notes

do a survey about	يقوم باستطلاع رأي	What about + v.+ing?	ما رأيك ...؟
help with meals	يساعد في الوجبات	jobs in the house	أعمال المنزل
in English	باللغة الانجليزية	Do a job	يقوم بوظيفة
at home	في المنزل	Nice to meet you	سعيد بلقائك
thank ... for	يشكر على	drive to school	يقود السيارة للمدرسة
stay for	يمكث لمدة	stay up late	يسهر لوقت متأخر





SB page 26

One

Girl 1: Good morning. I'm doing a survey about jobs in the house.

Do you mind if I ask you some questions about jobs in the house?

Girl 2: Not at all.

Girl 1: Which jobs do you have to do in the house?

For example, could you tell me whether you have to sweep the floors?

Girl 2: No, I don't.

Girl 1: Do you have to make your bed?

Girl 2: Oh yes, I have to do that every day.

Girl 1: What about helping with meals?

Could you tell me whether you have to set the table?

Girl 2: No, I don't. But I have to do the washing up and dry the dishes, too.

Girl 1: Thank you for answering my questions.

**Two**

Boy 1: Excuse me, could I ask you some questions?

Boy 2: Yes, of course.

Boy 1: Could you tell me whether you have to sweep the floors at home?

Or make your bed?

Boy 2: I don't have to sweep the floors, but I have to make my bed.

Boy 1: Could you tell me whether you have to set the table?

Boy 2: Yes, my sister and I both have to do that.

Boy 1: Who has to do the washing up?

Boy 2: My sister has to do that. I have to dry the dishes.

**Three**

Girl 1 : Hello, Fareeda! Is it OK if I ask you some questions? It's for my survey.

Fareeda: That's fine! What is your survey about?

Girl 1 : It's about jobs in the house. Which jobs do you have to do at home?

Do you have to sweep the floors?

Fareeda: Yes, I do. I have to do that every day.

Girl 1 : Do you have to make your bed?

Fareeda: Yes, I do.

Girl 1 : What other jobs do you have to do in the house?

Fareeda: I have to set the table, do the washing up and dry the dishes, too.

Girl 1 : You are very helpful, Fareeda!

**Listen and complete the table:**

	sweep the floors?	make your bed?	set the table?	do the washing up?	dry the dishes?
Speaker 1					
Speaker 2					
Speaker 3					





Function Box

Asking and answering questions formally

Do you mind if I ask you some questions (about ...)?	- Not at all.	هل تمنع لو؟
Excuse me. Could I ask you some questions (about ...)?	- Yes, of course.	معذرة. هل يمكنني ..؟
Could you tell me whether (you have to sweep the floors)?		هل يمكنك اخباري هل..؟

Asking and answering questions informally

Hello. Is it OK if I ask you some questions (about ...)?	- That's fine.	أهلاً. هل توافق اذا ..؟
Do you (have to sweep the floors)?		هل ... ؟

The negative forms of adjectives: (the prefixes) *un-* / *im-* / *in-*:

- لنفي الصفات نستخدم عادة نستخدم البادئة *in-* / *im-* / *un-*.

unnecessary (= not necessary) *impossible* (= not possible) *informal* (= not formal)

1. Complete the following dialogue:

Jana is doing a survey about people's jobs.

Jana : Do you (1) if I ask you some questions?

Mr Ali: What would you like to know, Jana?

Jana : Could you (2) me whether you enjoy your job?

Mr Ali: Oh! Yes, I (3) teaching.

Jana : (4) long have you been teaching?

Mr Ali: I've been teaching for 16 years.

Exercises



2. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1. Ahmed : Could I ask you some questions?

Hassan :

2.Sara :

Laila : No, I don't have to sweep the floor every day.

3. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1 You have to quietly in a library.

- a. reading b. reads c. read d. red

2. You have to put books on the

- a. ground b. table c. bookcase d. chair

3. You look left and right before you cross a street or a road.

- a. have to b. don't have to c. has to d. doesn't have to

4. You have to buy a before you get on a bus or train.

- a. book b. ticket c. ball d. bag

5. A: Hello. I ask you some questions about your home?

- a. Do you mind if b. Is it OK if c. What d. Can

6. Hi, Tamer. I ask you some questions for our homework tonight?

- a. Do you mind b. Is it OK if c. Could you tell me d. Do you know if

7. Miss Eman, you want to work here. some questions about where you work now?

- a. Will I ask b. I'll ask c. Could I ask you d. Do I ask you

8. A: Hi, Magda. Can I ask you which jobs you have to do at home? - B:

- a. Not at all. b. That's fine. c. Nice to meet you. d. No, I don't





9. Before you eat, you have to the table.

- a. set b. put c. eat d. sweep

10. In the evening, most people wash after they eat.

- a. in b. at c. up d. of

11. When you get up in the morning, you have to your bed.

- a. set b. put c. make d. sweep

12. Some people the floor every day so that it is always clean.

- a. set b. put c. make d. sweep

13. I'm doing a about jobs in the house.

- a. survey b. box c. bag d. time

14. After washing the dishes, them.

- a. try b. dry c. fry d. cry

Homework



4. Read and correct the underlined words:

- Teachers have to wear a uniform.
- You have to make your homework.
- You have to buy food when you go to a market.
- You don't have to understand all the words when you read an article at English.
- You don't have to go to university if you want to be a doctor.
- After you wash up, you have to wet the dishes.

5. Read the following, then answer the questions:

I'm Judy. I have got one brother and one sister. My father is a teacher. My mother is a housewife. She spends all her time cooking and cleaning the house. My father and mother work day and night to help us lead a happy life. They bring us up to love our country. We live in a nice house in Mansoura. My father teaches English. In my school, I have got a lot of friends. I go to school at seven o'clock in the morning. After school, I usually help my mother at home. I sweep the floor. I set the table. I want to be an engineer when I grow up.

A) Answer the following questions :

1. How many persons are there in Judy's family?

.....

2. What does she want to be when she grows up?

.....

3. Do you think Judy is a good girl? Why?

.....

B) Choose the correct answer:

4. Judy and her family lead a life.

- a. sad b. stressful c. bad d. happy

5. Judy's mother works at

- a. company b. home c. school d. bank




1. Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:
1. Where do the Japanese students wear a uniform?

- a. At primary school b. At preparatory school c. At secondary school d. At university

2. When do most Japanese students practise sports and music?

- a. At school b. After school c. At break d. Before school

3. Do most students have private lessons?

- a. Yes b. No c. I don't know d. Not in the text

2 Listen and answer the following questions:
1- What is the survey about?

2- How many students walk to school?

3- How do other students go to school?

3. Complete the following dialogue with one word each:
Shady : Can you tell me about the opening (1) in Brazil?

Hussein: Lessons can be in the (2), afternoon or evening.

Shady : When do Brazilian children (3) school?

Hussein: They start when they are six.

Shady : How (4) do students stay at school?

Hussein: 5 hours a day.

4. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:
1- Adel : Could I ask you about playing volleyball?

Ali :

2- Jana:?

Rahma: The nearest hospital is at the end of this street.

5. Read the following, then answer the questions:

Japanese children start school when they are six. Primary school lasts six years. Middle school lasts for three years. Students can leave school at sixteen, but only a few leave. Most students go to secondary school for three years. The Japanese school year starts in April and there are three terms. The summer holiday is between the first and second terms and usually lasts for six weeks until the end of August. There is also a winter break at the end of the year. Lessons last about 45 or 50 minutes in middle school. Lots of students in Japan go to school clubs after school, where they can have special training in sports or other subjects.

A) Answer these questions:
1. When do Japanese children start school?

✎

2. How long do lessons last?

✎

3. Why do Japanese children go to school clubs after school?

✎

B) Choose and write the correct answer :
4- The summer holiday lasts for weeks.

- a- 9 b- 7 c- 6 d- 8

5- The Japanese school year starts in

- a- April b- May c- August d- September





D. The Reader

6. A- Put events into the correct order:

1. Sherlock Holmes asked the man how to go to the concert.
2. Mr Wilson received his pay 4 pounds at the end of the week.
3. Sherlock Holmes hit the ground with his walking stick.
4. Mr Ross waited for Mr Wilson at the office of the Red-Headed League.

B- Answer the following questions:

1- Who was Peter Jones?

2- What was Holmes doing at Baker Street?

3- Why do you think it seemed foolish to copy an encyclopaedia?

4- Why do you think Mr Wilson was content to do this job?

7. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Policemen wear a white
 a. uniform b. dress c. skirt d. T-shirt
2. Thank you answering my questions.
 a. have b. has c. had d. having
3. My sister always the table.
 a. sweeps b. sets c. washes up d. makes
4. You read quietly in the library.
 a. have to b. don't have to c. has to d. doesn't have to
5. I did a about schools in Egypt .
 a. plan b. service c. survey d. book
6. Aya make her bed every day.
 a. have to b. don't have to c. has to d. doesn't have to
7. Teachers wear a uniform.
 a. have to b. don't have to c. has to d. doesn't have to
8. Children six can go to primary school.
 a. aging b. ages c. aged d. are aging

8. Read and correct the underlined words:

1. Do you have to getting up early? (.....)
2. What does your sister has to do? (.....)
3. Some students practice sport at school. (.....)
4. This is my school dress. (.....)

9. Write a paragraph of SIX (6) sentences about:

"Schools in Egypt"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

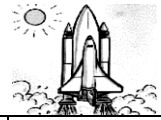
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Lessons (1 & 2)

Our earth (كوكبنا (الأرض))



problems	مشكلات	Global warming	الاحتباس الحراري	melt	يزوب
atmosphere	الغلاف الجوي	explain	يشرح	higher	أعلى
contains	يحتوي على	air	هواء	floods	فيضانات
gases	غازات	the earth	الأرض	crops	محاصيل
carbon dioxide	ثاني أكسيد الكربون	natural gas	غاز طبيعي	grow	يزرع/ ينمو
produce	ينتج	cause-d by	يحدث بسبب	is called	يدعى
burn	يحرق	Tower Bridge	جسر البرج لندن	become	يصبح
fuels	وقود	temperature	درجة الحرارة	petrol	بنزين
Pollution	تلوث	increase	يتزايد	move to	ينتقل إلى
factories	مصانع	cut down	يقطع	extra	إضافي
environment	بيئة	Arctic	المنطقة القطبية الشمالية	usual	معتاد
breathe in	يستنشق	Antarctica	القارة القطبية الجنوبية	unusual	غير معتاد

Language notes

come from	ينتمي إلى	difficult for us	صعب بالنسبة لنا
good for	مفيد لـ	need to	يحتاج أن
around the earth	حول الأرض	because of	بسبب
on the earth	على الأرض	tell about	يخبر عن
learn about	يتعلم عن	do about	يفعل بشأن
able to	قادر على	catch the bus	يلحق بالباص

SB page 29

Global warming

Ask and answer:

What problems do people have when it is very hot?

It is difficult to stay outside in summer or to do activities such as sports etc.

People can become ill if they get too hot.

- The **atmosphere** contains **gases**, for example: **carbon dioxide**.
- You produce carbon dioxide when you burn **fuels**.
- Pollution comes from **factories**, cars, etc.
- Trees are good for the environment because they breathe in carbon dioxide.

Look at the diagram and find:

1. things that you can burn. *Fuels*
2. two things that cause pollution. *factories, cars*
3. something that trees breathe in. *carbon dioxide*





This week, Mr Mohsen, a science teacher, explains global warming to us.

The **atmosphere** is the air around the earth. This contains different **gases**. One of these is **carbon dioxide**. Although it is a natural gas, it can also be caused by pollution. Pollution from cars and **factories** produces extra carbon dioxide. This is a problem. If there is too much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, the temperature on the earth will increase. This is called global warming.

If the earth gets hotter, the ice in the Arctic and Antarctica will melt more quickly. The sea will get higher and this will cause floods. Dry places will become deserts. If these places become deserts, crops will not be able to grow. If we don't have crops for food, it will become very difficult for us to live.

So what can we do about the problem? First, we need to plant more trees, because these breathe in carbon dioxide. We are cutting down too many trees. We also need to find **fuels** that cause less pollution.

Choose the correct answer

1. Carbon dioxide is *a natural / an unnatural* gas.
2. Global warming happens when the earth gets too *hot / cold*.
3. Global warming *can / can't* cause floods.
4. With global warming, dry places will become *wetter / drier*.
5. Cutting down a lot of trees *is / isn't* good for the environment.

Grammar

The first conditional (إذا / لو) الحالة الشرطية الأولى

مصدر الفعل + will/ won't + فاعل , مضارع بسيط + If

• نستخدم الحالة الأولى لتحدث عن شيء نعتقد أنه من المحتمل أن يحدث في المستقبل .

- *If Ali studies hard, he will pass his test.*
- *If Mona is quick, she will catch the bus.*
- *If it is windy tomorrow, they won't go to the beach.*

• الحدث (فعل الشرط) في الجملة الأولى بعد if و النتيجة (جواب الشرط) في الجملة الثانية و بينهما فاصلة .
• يمكن أن تأتي if في وسط الجملة و لا نضع فاصلة .

- *Mona will catch the bus if she is quick.*

1. Underline the verbs in these sentences:

1. If there is too much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, the temperature on the earth will increase.
2. If the earth gets hotter, the ice in the Arctic and Antarctica will melt more quickly.
3. If these places become deserts, crops will not be able to grow.
4. If we don't have crops for food, it will become very difficult for us to live.



**2. Make first conditional sentences:**

1. Hamdi/go to university/get a good job

If Hamdi goes to university, he will get a good job.

2. you go to London / see Tower Bridge .

3. Waleed reads this book / learn about the Ancient Egyptians.

4. they/not buy / tickets / not see the tennis match.

5. I see Hassan / tell him about our family party.

6. you/not listen / not understand the lesson.

3. Complete the following sentences:

1. If it's very hot tomorrow,

2. If I finish my homework early,

3. If my mother's tired tonight,

4. If you phone me tonight,

4. Complete the sentences:

Arctic - extra - factory - fuel - gas - global warming

1. People make cars and other things in a factory.

2. Carbon dioxide is a that trees breathe in.

3. Petrol is the that most cars use.

4. If you have time, you have more time than usual.

5. It is always very cold in the

6. Some people think that the sea is getting higher because of

5. Read and correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1. If I will see Fareeda, I will tell her I saw you! (.....)

2. If you go to Paris, you see the Eiffel Tower. (.....)

3. Hala not go to work if she feels ill tomorrow. (.....)

4. Tarek will be cold if he will go out without his jacket. (.....)

5. If you want to see the doctor, you having to wait. (.....)

6. Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets:

1. The teacher will not be happy if you don't do. (not do) your homework.

2. If you play tennis all day, you (be) tired.

3. If we (move) to Cairo, my father will get a new job.

4. I (help) you with your homework if you find it difficult.

5. If I finish my homework before seven o'clock, I (come) and visit you.





Homework

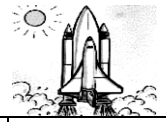
**7. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d**

1. Cars and factories use
a. temperature b. pollution c. atmosphere d. fuel
2. Carbon dioxide is a that trees breathe in.
a. gas b. petrol c. atmosphere d. fuel
3. is the fuel that cars use.
a. Earth b. pollution c. atmosphere d. Petrol
4. Cutting trees is not good for the environment.
a. in b. on c. down d. up
5. Ice if you leave it in the sun.
a. heats b. melts c. grows d. breathes
6. The is the air around the earth.
a. temperature b. pollution c. atmosphere d. fuel
7. Global warming can floods.
a. reason b. cause c. give d. need
8. If Hamdi goes to university, he get a good job.
a. will b. would c. won't d. wouldn't
9. If Haneen doesn't buy the ticket, she see the tennis match.
a. will b. would c. won't d. wouldn't
10. If Mr Mohamed ill, Mr Ahmed will teach the lesson.
a. was b. be c. is d. am
11. We need to more trees.
a. plan b. plant c. plane d. plate
12. you go to this restaurant, you will have a good meal.
a. If b. But c. So d. Do
13. I will help you with your homework you find it difficult.
a. if b. but c. so d. do
14. If tourists go to Giza, they see the Pyramids.
a. will b. would c. won't d. wouldn't
15. Fuels are things that you can
a. eat b. burn c. grow d. drink
16. Pollution comes factories and cars.
a. in b. on c. from d. up
17. With global warming, dry places will become
a. desserts b. deserts c. ice d. fire
18. We make cars in a
a. forest b. factory c. farm d. desert

8. Read and correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1. There was a float in the river after the rain. (.....)
2. Factories cause pollution to the government. (.....)
3. We breath oxygen. (.....)
4. Carbon dioxide is an unnatural gas. (.....)
5. If you want to see the doctor, you having to wait. (.....)





Lessons (3 & 4)

Our earth (كوكبنا الأرض)

energy	طاقة	even	حتى	carry	يحمل
shower	دش	quantities	كميات	continue	يستمر
protect	يحمي	Petrol	بنزين	mean	يعني
Try	يحاول	leaves	أوراق شجر	Jatropha	نبات الجاتروفا
one sixth	سدس	root	جذر	piece	قطعة
heat	يسخن	seed	بذرة	oil	زيت
instead of	بدلاً من	Desertification	التصحّر	way	طريقة
half	نصف	soil	تربة	as well as	بالإضافة
percent	في المائة %	keep animals	يربي حيوانات	process	عملية
rainforests	غابات مطيرة	Wind	رياح	total	اجمالي
Two thirds	ثلثي	rain	مطر	opinion	رأي
anymore	بعد الآن	believe	يصدق / يعتقد	growth	نمو
in danger	في خطر	manager	مدير	recycle	يعيد تدوير

Language notes

It is best to use	من الأفضل أن تستخدم	cut off	يقطع / يفصل
save energy	يوفر الطاقة	part of	جزء من
a problem for	مشكلة لـ	go down	ينزل / يهبط
popular with	شائع بين / محبوب لدى	special about	خاص بشأن / مميز
a piece of	قطعة من	a three-minute shower	دش 3 دقائق
put into	يضع داخل	As you know	كما تعرف
breathe through	يتنفس من خلال	in this way	بهذه الطريقة

How can we look after the environment?

SB page 31

Choose the correct words:

1. It is best to use *warm / very hot* water for washing clothes.
2. You can save energy if you have a *three-minute / eight-minute* shower.
3. Trees *help / don't help* the environment.

Listen to a science teacher and check your answers to exercise 1:

Teacher:

Today we're going to talk about how to protect the environment. Most of us know that global warming is one of the biggest problems for our world. Most global warming is caused when we burn fuel for energy. So if we save energy, we'll also help to stop global warming. Try to save energy at home. About one sixth of the energy we use is to heat water, so try to use less hot water. When we wash our clothes, it's better to use warm water instead of very hot water. Also, try to have shorter showers. Most showers take about eight minutes. In a three-minute shower, more than half the energy is saved. Another thing people can do to help the environment is to plant trees. As you





know, trees breathe in carbon dioxide. We need more trees. About two percent of the earth has rainforests, but people are cutting down trees in rainforests every day. Two thirds of the earth's rainforests are not there anymore. And it's not just rainforests that are in danger. We are cutting down trees and plants all over the world, even in Egypt. So, why don't we plan a day to plant trees!

Learn these sentences:

1. If we save energy, we will help stop global warming.
2. It takes a lot of energy to heat water.
3. Shorter showers use less energy.
4. Trees breathe in carbon dioxide.

Internet search:

- Find out the date of the next ENO international tree planting day.

ENO (environment online)

مدرسة عالمية وشبكة على الانترنت من أجل التنمية المستدامة تهدف لزراعة ١٠٠ مليون شجرة

Function Box	
تحدث عن الكميات Talking about quantities	
About one sixth of (the energy we use heats water).	حوالي سدس ...
More / Less than half (the energy is saved).	أكثر / أقل من نصف
About two percent of (the earth has rainforests).	حوالي ٢ % من
Two thirds of (our rainforests are not there anymore).	ثلثي

Desertification

Plants and trees are good for farmers. Their roots help to keep water in the soil.

So what happens if we do not have trees or plants?

- If we cut down the plants and trees (for example to build houses or to keep animals), the soil will become drier. Wind and rain can carry the soil away. If this continues for a long time, desertification happens. This means that the area becomes a desert.
- About 16 percent of the world's people live with the problem of desertification. To help stop it, farmers around the world are planting more trees in dry areas.
- In the Luxor area, farmers are helping to stop desertification by growing plants called Jatropha. These plants have big green leaves and they can grow in very dry soil. They are very easy to grow. If a piece of a plant is cut off and put into the soil, a new plant grows.
- The seeds of the plants contain oil. It can be used as a fuel which causes less pollution than petrol. In this way, the Jatropha plant protects the environment, as well as the soil.

desertification	the process by which land becomes a desert	التصحّر
leaf	a tree uses this to breathe through	ورقة شجر
part	one piece of something	جزء
roots	a tree uses these to drink water	جذور
seeds	new plants come from these	بذور





Answer these questions

1. How do plants and trees help farmers? - Their roots help to keep water in the soil.
2. Why are plants and trees cut down? Give two reasons.
To build houses and to keep animals.
3. How is soil carried away in nature? Give two ways. - By wind and by rain.
4. How many people live with the problem of desertification?
About 16% of the world's population.
5. Where can *Jatropha* plants grow?
They can grow in very dry soil.
6. How does the seed of the *Jatropha* plant help the environment?
The oil from the seed can be used as a fuel which causes less pollution than petrol.

Critical thinking

1. Do you think that desertification will be worse in the future? Why? / Why not?
Yes, if global warming continues and places become drier.
2. Why is it important to save water?
Because fresh water is a limited resource on Earth.
3. What can we do to help stop pollution of our air and water?
We can use cleaner cars or public transport, reduce chemical waste from factories and so on.

Writing skills

- We use these words and phrases to show that something is an opinion, not a fact.

- نستخدم هذه العبارات لتوضيح رأي وليس حقيقة

In my opinion, people waste a lot of water.

I believe (that) we can all help to stop pollution.

I think (that) global warming is a big problem in the world.

I feel (that) we could all recycle more.

في رأيي ،

أعتقد أن

أعتقد أن

أشعر أن

1. Complete the sentences with words from exercise 1:

desertification - leaf - part - roots - seeds

1. I know it is spring because the first leaf has grown on this tree.
2. If the farmer cuts down all the trees, it might cause
3. The of some plants go down very far into the soil.
4. Aswan is on one of the Nile which is very popular with tourists.
5. The farmer does not like birds on that field because they eat all the he has planted.

2. Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. What can the *Jatropha* plant help stop?

- a fuel b growth c desertification d condensation

2. What is good about this plant?

- a small leaves and easily grown b large leaves and easily grown
b. small leaves and hard to grow d large leaves and hard to grow

3. What is special about the *Jatropha* plant's seeds?

- a they can be used as petrol b they contain fuel
c they contain oil d they cause pollution



**3. Choose the correct words**

- The air around the earth is called *global warming* / *the atmosphere*.
- The air around the earth contains many *fuels* / *gases*.
- Wood is an example of a *fuel* / *gas*.
- If we cut down trees and plants, it will *cause* / *stop* desertification.

Homework**4. Complete the following dialogue with one word each:**

Shady : How many (1) Are there in our class?

Hany : Forty students.

Shady : How many girls are there?

Hany : One (2) of the students are girls.

Shady : So, there are (3) thirds of boys.

Hany : That's (4)

5. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1- Adel: Do you think many people waste water?

Ahmed:

2- Jana:?

Judy : in my opinion, global warming is a big problem.

6. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

- If you eat too many sweets, c you'll have teeth.
a. bad b. nice c. good d. beautiful
- If Mr Tarek is ill, Mr Ahmed will the lesson.
a. teaches b. teaching c. taught d. teacher
- If you this number, you will speak to the manager.
a. phones b. phone c. phoning d. phoned
- If Karim forgets his glasses, he be able to read.
a. can b. would c. won't d. wouldn't
- We can energy if we have a three-minute shower.
a. save b. burn c. take d. think
- The is the air around the earth.
a. temperature b. burn c. take d. think
- If the farmer cuts down all the trees, it might cause
a. forest b. spring c. desertification d. rain
- The air around the earth contains many
a. gases b. bags c. liquids d. water
- New plants come from
a. leaves b. seeds c. trees d. gases
- One of the class is good at maths.
a. three b. third c. thirty d. thirteen
- We breathe our lungs الرئتين.
a. over b. down c. through d. around
- He gave his sister a of cake.
a. peace b. piece c. bottle d. ball




1. Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. What do you burn to produce carbon dioxide?

- a. Trees b. Fuel c. Food d. Air

2. What do factories and cars cause?

- a. Pollution b. Passengers c. Water d. environment

3. What do trees breathe in?

- a. Air b. Oxygen c. Fuels d. Carbon Dioxide

2. Listen and answer the following questions:

1- What are they talking about?

2- When will ice melt in Arctic and Antarctica?

3- Where is Antarctica?

3. Complete the following dialogue with one word each:

Amany : (1) do some people cut trees?

Mariam: To make furniture or build houses.

Amany : What are the bad (2)of cutting trees?

Mariam: The soil will (3)drier.

Amany : Does this (4)that the area will become a desert?

Mariam: Yes, for sorry.

4. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1- Adel : Tell me about the quantity of desert in Egypt.

Ali :

2- Jana:?

Rahma: About two thirds of students are girls.

5. Read the following, then answer the questions:

Plants and trees are good for farmers. Their roots help to keep water in the soil. If we cut down the plants and trees to build houses or to keep animals, the soil will become drier. Wind and rain can carry the soil away. If this continues for a long time, desertification happens. This means that the area becomes a desert. About 16 percent of the world's people live with the problem of desertification. To help stop it, farmers around the world are planting more trees in dry areas. In the Luxor area, farmers are helping to stop desertification by growing plants called Jatropha. These plants have big green leaves and they can grow in very dry soil.

A) Answer these questions:

1. Are plants and trees good for farmers?

✎

2. What will happen if we cut down plants and trees?

✎

3. What did farmers do to help stop the problem of desertification?

✎

B) Choose and write the correct answer:

4. Desertification means that the area becomes a/ an

- a- forest b- desert c- green land d- island

5- About percent of the world's people live with the problem of desertification.

- a- sixty b- sixteen c- six d- sixth





D. The Reader

6. A- Put events into the correct order:

1. Sherlock Holmes told Dr Watson that there was going to be a crime.
2. The four men went in two taxis to the bank.
3. Sherlock Holmes asked Dr Watson to meet him at ten o'clock.
4. Holmes was talking to Peter Jones and Mr Merryweather at Baker Street.

B- Answer the following questions:

1- What were there in the bank cellar?

2- How much money did Mr Wilson receive at the end of the week?

3- Who do you think Holmes wanted to see after the violin concert?

4- Who do you think was helping John Clay?

7. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Pollution comes from cars and
a. factories b. plants c. gases d. crops
2. Can you what you want?
a. make b. explain c. talk d. having
3. The temperature on the earth will due to carbon dioxide.
a) decrease b) reduce c) increase d) high
4. Carbon dioxide is a harmful
a) liquid b) solid c) water d) gas
5. If we save energy, we stop global warming.
a) helping b) will help c) would help d) helps
6. If Mohamed that book, he will learn about history.
a) read b) reads c) reading d) will read
7. If you see Ali, you tell him about the meeting?
a. would b. will c. have d. are
8. If Nada forgets her glasses, she to read.
a. will be able b. won't be able c. able d. won't

8. Read and correct the underlined words:

1. Sara not go to school if she is ill today. (.....)
2. I sink that global warming is a big problem. (.....)
3. If my mother is ill today, I cook lunch. (.....)
4. If you turned off the fan, you will feel hot.. (.....)

9. Write a paragraph of SIX (6) sentences about:

"Global warming"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....




1. Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:
1. Why is Amal asking questions?

- a. for a project b. for her work c. for her friends d. for a party

2. Where do they make the carpets?

- a. at a craft centre b. in a factory c. in Europe d. on a farm

3. How many carpets do they sell in Egypt?

- a. less than a third b. about a third c. more than half d. all of them

2. Listen and answer the following questions:

1. Who did the girl speak to yesterday?
2. Where is he staying?
3. What did he say that he had to do?

3. Complete the following dialogue: *Taha and Hamza are talking about Hamza's trip to England.*

Taha : Hi, Hamza. Did you have a good holiday in England?

Hamza : Yes, I enjoyed it, 1. it wasn't my best holiday.

Taha : Why was that?

Hamza : The 2. is, the weather was very bad every day.

Taha : I'd love to go to England! Sorry, you were saying 3. the weather.

Hamza : Yes, it was cold and windy! 4. , it was good to practise my English.

4. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1. Nawal : ?

Lateefa : That's fine with me. What would you like to ask?

2. Kamal : How much of the earth is sea?

Omar : About 30 percent of the earth is land, so

5. Read the following, then answer the questions

To: Walid From: Uncle Sami Subject: Hot work

Hi Walid,

Thank you for your email. I have to go to the desert next week for my work. The area we are going to is 300 kilometres from Cairo. It is now July and the area is very hot at this time of year. My friend went there last year and he said that it was often too hot to stay out in the day. The thing is, we have to study beetles and other insects, and you can only find them when it is very hot. So we have to work at the hottest time. This will be interesting!

Best wishes,

Uncle Sami

A) Answer these questions:

1. Where does Sami have to go next week?

.....

2. What problem do you think that Sami will have on his trip to the desert?

.....

3. What job do you think Uncle Sami does?

.....

B) Choose and write the correct answer:

4. The underlined word "beetles" means:

- a. the desert b. a type of insect c. a type of flower d. a type of bird

5. What is the main subject of the email?

- a. the weather in July b. beetles that are important c. working in a difficult place d. travelling in Egypt





D. The Reader

6. a. Put the events into the correct order

1. Suddenly, the Red-Headed League was closed.
2. Mr Wilson copied information from the encyclopaedia into a book.
3. Mr Wilson started his work for the Red-Headed League.
4. Mr Wilson received £4 at the end of each week.

b. Answer the following questions

1. What did the landlord of the office say about Mr Ross and the Red-Headed League?
.....
2. How do we know that Sherlock Holmes likes music?
.....
3. Why do you think that Holmes hit the ground with his walking stick?
.....
4. Which of the places near the shop do you think a thief would be interested in?
.....

7. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. Walid phoned me this morning and he said that he on a farm.
a. is staying b. was staying c. stay d. to stay
2. The plane leaves early tomorrow morning so Ola get up at 4 a.m.!
a. have to b. have c. has to d. has
3. It is cloudy today, so we take our sunglasses.
a. don't have to b. not have to c. don't have d. have not to
4. If we to England, we will speak English every day.
a. went b. will go c. go d. going
5. The tourists followed a through the mountains.
a. path b. step c. part d. scenery
6. After they ate breakfast, the children helped their mother to .
a. wash in b. wash on c. wash up d. wash off
7. What desertification?
a. sticks b. achieves c. results d. causes
8. Please me to buy some bread from the shops.
a. revise b. remind c. remember d. decide

8. Read and correct the underlined words

- a. He told that he wanted to play chess. (.....)
- b. You have look right and left when you cross the road. (.....)
- c. I have an excellent teacher at school, so I don't need any public lessons. (.....)
- d. It's raining very hard, so it is impossible for me to take an umbrella. (.....)

9. Write a paragraph of six (6) sentences on what you have to do before you go to school

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....




1. Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:
1. Who talks about their project first?

- a. Ali b. Ahmed c. Tarek d. Tarek and Ali

2. What was their project about?

- a. where students lived b. students' hobbies c. transport d. classrooms

3. How many students live two kilometres or more from the school?

- a. more than a third b. about two thirds c. less than a. third d a third

2. Listen and answer the following questions:
1. What did the scientists say about the earth?

.....

2. Where were the scientists from?

.....

3. What did the scientists say we have to do?

.....

3. Complete the following dialogue:

Samira is asking Rawan some questions about a school project.

Samira: 1. me. I'm doing a school project about jobs which people do at home.
Can I ask you some questions?

Rawan: Yes, of 2.

Samira: Could you tell me 3. you make your bed every day?

Rawan: Yes, I do.

Samira: OK, and do you sweep the floor?

Rawan: Well, no, I don't sweep the floor often. I mean, I sweep the floor 4. ,
when my mother wants me to help.

4. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1. Amira : ?

Heidi : Not all all.

2. Kamal : How much of land on the earth is desert?

Omar :

5. Read the following, then answer the questions:

About 71 percent of the earth is ocean. That means that less than a third of the earth is land for us to live on. However, scientists think that nearly half of the land has people living or working on it. Many animals have to live on the ten percent of the land that is far from any large city. There are now 34 cities around the world that have a population of more than ten million. Many of us live in big cities. However, they use just three percent of the land area. The earth has millions of people living on it, but it is not yet full!

1. What does the underlined word ocean mean?

.....

2. What is the problem for some animals?

.....

3. What percent of the land has people living or working on it?

.....

4. 34 cities around the world.....

- a. have more than ten million people b. are empty
c. have too many people in them d. are full

5. What is the main subject of the article?

- a. There is not enough land. b. One day, people will need to live in the sea.
c. In the future, there will be no animals. d. There is enough land for us all.





D. The Reader

6. a. Put the events into the correct order:

1. The Red-Headed League was closed, but no one knew why.
2. Mr Holmes asked Mr Wilson some questions about his assistant, Mr Spaulding.
3. On his way to the violin concert, Mr Holmes went passed Mr Wilson's shop.
4. Mr Wilson asked Mr Holmes to solve the mystery.

b. Answer the following questions:

1. What did Mr Wilson have to do at the Red-Headed League?
.....
2. Why do you think that Mr Wilson found his work foolish?
.....
3. How do we know that Dr Watson does not understand what Sherlock Holmes is thinking?
.....
4. Why does Holmes want to speak to Mr Spaulding?
.....

7. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. They a lot of old statues if they go to that museum.
a. see b. saw c. to see d. will see
2. If you your hands before you eat, you will get ill.
a. don't wash b. wash c. not wash d. didn't wash
3. You be careful when you walk in the desert.
a. have to b. has to c. have d. has
4. The teacher said it was a difficult lesson.
a. to b. if c. that d. which
5. We looked out of the train windows to see the beautiful
a. surveys b. flight c. walk d. scenery
6. The factory makes cars using computers and
a. dyes b. caves c. machines d. bats
7. The camel had a broken leg, so the farmer took it to see a
a. dentist b. patient c. weaver d. vet
8. Please can you the table before we eat?
a. set b. wash up c. weave d. group

8. Read and correct the underlined words:

- a. Cutting down trees causes condensation. (.....)
- b. We not have to go to school tomorrow because it's a holiday. (.....)
- c. She looked out of the window and said that it is raining. (.....)
- d. In autumn, roots on trees turn yellow or orange. (.....)

9. Write an email of six (6) sentences to your best friend telling him / her what will happen if he / she comes to your house on Friday. Your name is Gamil(a).

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





Lessons (1 & 2)

The water cycle دورة الماء



water cycle	دورة الماء	change-d into	يتحول إلى	temperature	درجة الحرارة
evaporation	التبخر	drops	قطرات	nature	طبيعة
condensation	التكثيف	clouds	السحاب	weather	طقس
snow	جليد	form-ed	يتكون	language	لغة
rain	مطر	sky	السماء	Africa	أفريقيا
crops	محاصيل	blow/ blew /blown	تهب	Asia	آسيا
shine	تشرق	billions	مليارات	programme	برنامج
cause-d	يتسبب	join-ed	يلتحق	channel	قناة
evaporate-d	يتبخر	heavy	ثقيل / غزير	recycle-d	يعيد تصنيع
turn-ed	يتحول	fall/fell/fallen	يسقط	degree	درجة
liquid	سائل	through	خلال	Celsius	سليزيوس
water vapour	بخار الماء	ground	أرض		

Language notes

form clouds	يكون سحب	turn into	يتحول إلى
fall through the clouds	يسقط من بين السحب	fall to the ground	يسقط على الأرض
join together	يتحد سويا / يرتبط ببعضه	move up into	يصعد لأعلى إلى
recycled by nature	يعاد تدويره بواسطة البيئة	change into	يتغير إلى / يتحول إلى
at a height of	عند ارتفاع	make/ made from	يصنع من
move around	ينتقل حول		

Ask and answer:

SB page 36

1. Why is rain important?

We need rain for crops to grow and for water to drink.

Read the page from a science book.

The water cycle

Water moves around the earth all the time: it is recycled by nature.

This is called the water cycle. So what happens?

1. What is evaporation?

When the sun shines, it causes the water in rivers, lakes and the sea to **evaporate**. This means that water is turned from a liquid into a gas. This gas is called **water vapour**.

2. What is condensation caused by?

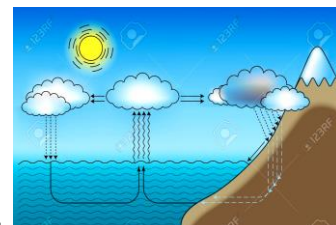
As the water vapour moves up into the air, it becomes cooler. The water vapour changes into very small drops of water. This is called **condensation**. You can sometimes see condensation on the inside of a window.

3. How are clouds formed?

In the sky, these small drops of water are blown together by the wind. When billions of the small drops join together, they form clouds.

4. How is rain made?

If the drops are very big and heavy, they fall through the clouds to the ground. This is rain.





5. How is snow made?

Water drops do not always become rain. When it is very cold, water drops turn into ice and fall to the ground. This is snow.

Choose the correct answer

1. *Evaporation / Condensation* is when water turns to water vapour.
2. Water vapour is a *liquid / gas*.
3. Water vapour *moves up into / falls down from* the sky.
4. Clouds don't form when there is no *sun / wind*.
5. *Snow / Rain* forms when it is very cold.

Grammar

المبني للمجهول (المضارع البسيط) Present simple passive questions

- نستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما يكون الفاعل مجهول بالنسبة لنا أو عندما يكون الحدث أهم من الشخص الذي قام به.
- يتكون المبني للمجهول في زمن المضارع البسيط من:

➡ التصريف الثالث للفعل (P.P + am/is/are + مفعول)

- *Clouds* are formed *in the sky*.
- للنفي نستخدم NOT بعد am/ is / are
- *Rice* isn't grown *in England*.
- للسؤال نستخدم Am/ Is / Are ثم الفاعل ثم التصريف الثالث للفعل. و نستخدمهم كفعل مساعد بعد أداة الاستفهام.
- Is *snow* formed *in the sky*?
- How is *rain* made?
- نستطيع استخدام (فاعل + by) في نهاية الجملة لنقول من قام بالفعل.
- *Clouds* are blown *by the wind*.
- للسؤال عن الشخص أو الشيء الذي قام بالفعل .

Who / What + is / are + شيء + P.P + by?

- What are clouds blown *by*?
- Is *evaporation* caused *by the sun*? Yes, it is.

Underline the two parts of the verb

- a. Water is recycled by nature.
- c. How are clouds formed?

Ask questions in the present simple passive:

- (1) Boy 1: Where is rice grown?
Boy 2: It's grown in India.
- (2) Girl 1: Where are white tigers found?
Girl 2: They're found in Asia.
- (3) Boy 1: What is petrol made from?
Boy 2: It's made from oil.
- (4) Girl 1: How many languages are spoken in South Africa?
Girl 2: Eleven languages are spoken in South Africa.
- (5) Boy 2: How is water carried from soil into a plant?
Boy 2: It is carried into the plant by the roots.

- b. How is rain made?
- d. How is snow made?

1 Where / rice / grow?	a India	b Scotland	c Germany
2 Where / white tigers / find?	a Africa	b Asia	c South America
3 What / petrol / make from?	a water	b wood	c oil
4 How many languages / speak / in South Africa?	a 3	b 7	c 11
5 How / water / carry / from the soil into a plant?	a by the leaves	b by the roots	c by the seeds




1. Ask and answer questions in the present simple passive:


1. How many languages / speak / in your class?

How many languages are spoken in our class?

- Two! English and Arabic.

2. How many subjects / teach / at your school?

3. On which channel / your favourite TV programme/show?

2. Complete the sentences:

blows - condensation - drop - Evaporation - join

1. A drop of water fell from the tree onto my head this morning.

2. is much quicker in hot weather.

3. Young children do not usually letters together when they write.

4. There is water on the inside of the car window this morning. This is

5. In bad weather, the wind often my hat onto the ground.

3. Listen and answer the following questions

1. At what temperature is ice made?

Ice is made at zero degrees Celsius.

2. Where can ice be seen in summer?

.....

3. What are clouds moved by?

.....

4. At what height are some clouds formed?

Voice: You probably know that ice is made when it is zero degrees Celsius. However, did you know that you can find ice at the top of mountains even in the summer? We all know that clouds are moved by the wind, but did you know that some clouds are formed at a height of 2,000 metres?

4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of these verbs, then guess the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

buy - eat - grow - put - speak

1. Where are Jatropha plants grown for fuel?

a. in England b. in Egypt c. in France d. in Germany

2. About how many cars in China each year?

a. a million b. 200,000 c. 20 million d. 22 million

3. Which language most in the Ivory Coast?

a. Arabic b. English c. French d. Spanish

4. What into most cups of tea in England?

a. milk b. lemon c. nothing d. sugar

5. How many bananas do you think by the players during the Wimbledon tennis competition in London?

a. 2,000 b. 23,000 c. 1,000 d. 3,000

(1) Voice 1 : Where are Jatropha plants grown for fuel?

Voice 2 : Jatropha plants are grown for fuel in Egypt.

(2) Voice 1 : About how many cars are bought in China each year?

Voice 2 : About 20 million cars are bought in China each year

(3) Voice 1 : Which language is spoken most in the Ivory Coast?

Voice 2 : French is spoken most in the Ivory Coast.

(4) Voice 1 : What is put into most cups of tea in England?

Voice 2 : Milk is put into most cups of tea in England.

(5) Voice 1 : How many bananas do you think are eaten by the players during The Wimbledon tennis competition in London?

Voice 2 : 23,000 bananas are eaten by the players during the competition.





Homework

**1. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:**

1- Adel : What is petrol made from?

Ahmed :

2- Jana:

Judy : Rice is grown in India.

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. A of water fell from the tree onto my head this morning.

- a. drop b. ball c. drip d. door

2. is much quicker in hot weather.

- a. Condensation b. Evaporation c. Temperature d. Freezing

3. Young children do not usually letters together when they write.

- a. join b. blow c. cause d. eat

4. There is water on the inside of the car window this morning. This is

- a. condensation b. evaporation c. temperature d. snow

5. In bad weather, the wind often my hat onto the ground.

- a. joins b. blows c. causes d. eats

6. Clouds don't form when there is no

- a. snow b. ice c. wind d. sun

7. The today is 15°C .

- a. condensation b. evaporation c. temperature d. snow

8. How is rain?

- a. makes b. made c. making d. make

9. How clouds formed?

- a. am b. is c. are d. was

10. Where is rice?

- a. grew b. grows c. grow d. grown

11. How many languages in Canada?

- a. speak b. spoke c. are spoken d. speaking

12. Is evaporation caused the sun?

- a. in b. by c. with d. at

13. Do you speak any foreign?

- a. languages b. laptops c. books d. clubs

14. How many subjects in your school?

- a. teach b. teaching c. are taught d. teaches

3. Read and correct the underlined words:

1. Plastic bottles can be cycled.

(.....)

2. Water evaporation moves up into the sky.

(.....)

3. Water vapour is a liquid.

(.....)

4. Rain forms when it is very cold.

(.....)

5. Who is the fruit picked of?

(.....)

6. How are farms irrigate?

(.....)

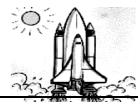
7. When is the trees planted?

(.....)

8. Evaporation is when water turns at water vapour.

(.....)





Lessons (3 & 4)

The water cycle دورة الماء

experiment	تجربة	until	حتى	sun cream	كريم واقى ضد الشمس
stir - stirred	يقلب	clear	واضح	smoke	دخان/ يدخن
salt	ملح	correctly	بطريقة صحيحة	special machine	آلة خاصة
disappear	يختفي	understand	يفهم	press-ed	يضغط
freezer	فريزر	understood	فهم	protect-ed	يحمي
freeze/froze/ frozen	يتجمد	confirm-ed	يؤكد	condense-d	يتكثف
pour-ed	يصب	instructions	تعليمات	check-ed	يفحص/ يراجع
half way	نقطة المنتصف	racket	مضرب	fill-ed	يملا
spoon	ملعقة	guess-ed	يخمن	lid	غطاء زجاجة
following	التالي	show-ed	يبين	mix-ed	يخلط
Keep/ kept	يحتفظ	advantages	مزايا	float-ed	يطفو
add-ed	يضيف	disadvantages	عيوب	almost	تقريبا

Language notes

do an experiment with	يقوم بتجربة بـ	wear sun cream	يضع كريم واقى ضد الشمس
pour water	يصب الماء	feel thirsty	يشعر بالعطش
start fires	يشعل النيران	the temperature falls	تهبط درجة الحرارة
irrigate farms	يروي الحقول	add ... to ...	يضيف ... لـ ..
stay out of	يبقى بعيدا عن	good for	جيد أو مفيد لـ
stir ... into ...	يقلب ... في ...	mix with	يختلط مع

Listen to a teacher doing the experiment in a science class:

SB page 38

Teacher : Now, we are going to do an experiment with water and salt. First, pour some water into two plastic cups. Fill the cups to about half way. Now, add some salt to one of the cups. Stir the salt into the water with a spoon.

Boy 1 : Do you mean like this? [water being stirred by a spoon]

Teacher : Good. As you stir the salt, it will disappear. Are you following me?

Boy 2 : Yes. I can't see it at all.

Teacher : Keep adding more salt until it doesn't disappear any more. Do you understand what I mean? You'll need quite a lot of salt – about a third of a cup. Now, put both cups in the freezer for three hours. [fade] اختفي الصوت

Teacher : OK, let's see what's happened to the water in each cup.

Boy 1 : Only one cup of water has become ice! The other cup hasn't changed at all.

Teacher : Yes, that's because when salt is added to water, it doesn't freeze at the same temperature. Water with salt in it has to be much colder to freeze. Is that clear to you?

Boy 2 : Yes, I see what you mean.

Boy 1 : Can I just check that I have understood correctly? Is that why the sea isn't usually frozen even in the winter, because the water contains salt?

Teacher : That's right.

Boy 1 : I understand! How interesting!





Function Box

Checking that someone has understood التأكد من شخص قد فهم

Do you understand what I mean?	هل تفهم ما أعنيه؟
Are you following me?	هل تتابعني (معاً)؟
Is this clear (to you)?	هل هذا واضح؟

Checking that you have understood التأكد من أنك قد فهمت

Do you mean (like this)?	هل تعني...؟
Can I just check that I have understood correctly?	هل يمكنني التأكد من أنني فهمت بشكل صحيح؟

Confirming understanding تأكيد الفهم

I see / understand (what you mean).	أفهم ما تقصده
-------------------------------------	---------------

1. What is needed to play the game or sport?
2. What do you do first?
3. What do you do next / after that / finally?

To play tennis, you need a net, a ball and a racket. Are you following me?
Yes. Go on.

Internet search

How much of the sea is salt? Give your answer in percent.

About 3% of the sea is salt.

Read the following and the notes:

Then talk about the advantages and disadvantages of life in a hot country.

Egypt is a hot country. In July, there are almost 400 hours of sunshine in Cairo, Aswan and Siwa. Is this good or bad?

Sunshine is good for you. It gives you energy.

(Advantage)

Sunshine can be dangerous. The sun can burn your skin.

(Disadvantage)

- gives energy
- can burn your skin
- tourists like it
- can start fires
- good for plants
- but plants can't grow if no water
- not often cold
- difficult to play sports

Work in pairs and choose the correct answers

1. What colour clothes are best to wear in hot weather?

- a. dark colours b. light colours

2. When should you stay out of the sun?

- a. between ten o'clock and noon b. between noon and 3 p.m.

3. When should you drink lots of water?

- a. as soon as you feel thirsty b. before you feel thirsty

4. Can your skin burn even if it's cloudy?

- a. Yes, it can. b. No, it can't.

5. Which of these does not protect you from the sun?

- a. sun cream b. a sun hat c. sunglasses d. drinking a lot of water



**Discuss in pairs:**

1. Can you think of any other safety advice for people visiting a hot country for the first time? Don't do exercise outdoors if it's too hot. If you feel ill, find a cool place to rest. Wear sun cream to protect your skin. Be careful of the sun in the water or near sand. Your skin can burn more easily.

2. In some countries, people do not see the sun for many months in the winter.

What problems do you think that they have?

People may have problems staying warm in cold weather; they need to protect their skin against the cold; they may feel sad because of the lack of light.

1. Now complete the dialogue with these words:

Do you mean/ following me/ formed/ happens/ Is that clear/ I see/ water drops/ what I mean

Student : How is the cloud 1. formed in the bottle?

Teacher : I'll explain what 2. When you press the bottle, the temperature rises.

Student : 3. that it gets hotter?

Teacher : Yes. When you stop pressing the bottle, the temperature falls. 4.....to you?

Student : Yes, 5.

Teacher : This causes condensation. Are you 6. ?

Student : Do you mean that 7. form in the bottle?

Teacher : Yes, the water drops form on the smoke in the bottle. Do you understand 8.?

Student : Yes, I understand.

2. Read about how clouds are formed on mountains and answer the questions: WB:

Air usually contains water vapour which is blown by the wind. When this air meets a mountain, the air is moved up. When it moves up, the air becomes cooler and the water vapour condenses into water drops. The water drops join together to form clouds. That is why you often see clouds at the tops of mountains.

1. What does air usually contain?

It usually contains water vapour.

2. What is water vapour blown by?

3. What is moved up by mountains?

4. What condenses when air becomes cooler?

5. What joins together to form clouds?

3. Read and correct the underlined words:

1. I want to checking that I understand correctly.

(.....)

2. As you stir salt into water, salt will appear .

(.....)

3. The sun can start fires. That is an advantage.

(.....)

4. Stiring the salt into the water with a spoon.

(.....)

5. Moon cream protects you from the sun.

(.....)

6. The water vapour evaporates into water drops.

(.....)

7. People should wear dark colour clothes in the summer.

(.....)

8. When it is hot, the temperature falls.

(.....)





4. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1- Teacher : Put some water into a plastic bottle. Are you following me?

Ahmed :

2- Jana :

Judy : Yes, I understand.

Homework



5. Now complete the dialogue with these words:

Teacher: Half fill a glass with water and add a lot of salt. Stir the water.

Are you (1) me?

Student: Yes, I'm following you.

Teacher: Now, carefully add fresh water. Is that (2) to you?

Student: Can I just (3) that I have understood correctly?

Do you (4) that the fresh water shouldn't mix with the salt water?

Teacher: Yes. That's right.

6. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. colour clothes are best to wear in hot countries.

- a. Light b. Dark c. Black d. Heavy

2. gives us energy.

- a. Food b. money c. Books d. Air

3. Put the ice cream in the or it will melt.

- a. freezer b. oven c. cooker d. bag

4. This question isn't I can't answer it.

- a. clean b. clear c. near d. difficult

5. If children play with matches الكبريت, they can start

- a. games b. fires c. sports d. experiments

6. Sunshine is good for you. It gives you

- a. energy b. money c. books d. air

7. When air becomes cooler, the water vapour

- a. condenses b. evaporates c. heats d. stirs

8. We experiments in the laboratories.

- a. make b. do c. eat d. play

9. We put and pepper to our food.

- a. coffee b. tea c. salt d. ice

10. I can't find my bag. It has

- a. disappeared b. appeared c. evaporated d. grown

11. While waking under the tree , water fell on my head.

- a) drips b) clouds c) drops d) ice

12. Clouds are blown the wind.

- a) of b) by c) to d) for

13. Where computers made ?

- a) are b) have c) has d) is

14. Our lunch is always cooked our mother.

- a) in b) of c) with d) by





1. Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- What does the air usually contain?

- a) Water b) Water vapour c) Smoke d) Clouds

2- How is water vapour in air blown?

- a) By mountains b) By snow c) By the wind d) By trees

3- When does the air move up?

- a) When it meets a mountain b) When it becomes cool c) When it has water vapour d) When it is hot

2. Listen and answer the following questions:

1- At what temperature is ice made?

2- Where can ice be seen in summer?

3- What are clouds moved by?

3. Complete the following dialogue with one word each:

A student is asking his teacher about an experiment.

Student : How is the cloud formed in the bottle?

Teacher : I'll explain what (1) When you press the bottle, the temperature rises.

Student : Do you (2) that it gets hotter?

Teacher : Yes, when you stop pressing the bottle, the temperature falls. (3)
that clear to you ?

Student : Yes, I (4)

Teacher : This causes condensation.

4. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1- Adel : Tell me about the quantity of desert in Egypt.

Ali :

2- Jana:?

Rahma: About two thirds of students are girls.

5. Read the following, then answer the questions:

You probably know that ice is made when it is zero degrees Celsius. However, did you know that you can find ice at the top of mountains even in the summer? When billions of small drops of water join together, they form cloud. We all know that clouds are moved by the wind, but did you know that some clouds are formed at a height of 2,000 metres.

A) Answer the following questions:

1- What are clouds moved by?

.....

2- At what height are some clouds formed?

.....

3- How are clouds formed?

.....

B) Choose the correct answer:

4- Ice is at zero degrees Celsius.

- a) built b) done c) gone d) made

5- You can find ice at the of mountains.

- a) bottom b) under c) top d) front





D. The Reader

6. A- Put events into the correct order:

1. The four men went to Mr. Merryweather's bank.
2. Man moved a stone in the floor.
3. Holmes and Peter Jones wanted to catch the thieves.
4. The four men waited in the cellar for about an hour.

B- Answer the following questions:

1- What was Mr Spaulding real name?

2- Why did Clay have the idea for the Red-Headed League?

3- How do you think Holmes knew that Spaulding was digging a tunnel?

4- Why do you think that Mr Wilson found his work foolish?

7. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. About how many cars..... in China each year ?

- a) are bringing b) brought c) are brought d) bring

2. Where are white tiger ?

- a) find b) found c) finds d) finding

3. How are clouds? When billions of water vapour drops join together?

- a) taken b) done c) called d) formed

4. If water, it evaporates.

- a) heated b) is heated c) heats d) are heated

5. If you salt in water, it will disappear

- a) stir b) heat c) melt d) cut

6. Turning water vapour into water is called

- a) evaporate b) evaporation c) ice d) condensation

7. I think it is going to rain because the sky is full of dark

- a) ice b) clouds c) stars d) salt

8. Do you understand what I

- a) meat b) meet c) mean d) meaning

8. Read and correct the underlined words:

1. How is snow make? (.....)

2. How are the farms irrigated with farmers? (.....)

3. Do you main that it's cold? (.....)

4. My favourite TV programme is shown on canal 1. (.....)

9. Write a paragraph of SIX (6) sentences about:

"Advantages of life in a hot country"

.....

.....

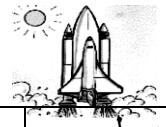
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Lessons (1 & 2)

Important discoveries اكتشافات هامة

soap	صابونة	archaeologists	علماء آثار	send/sent	يرسل
coffee beans	حبوب القهوة	powder	مسحوق	Later	فيما بعد
toothpaste	معجون اسنان	papyrus	ورق البردي	popular	شائع
inventions	اختراعات	fat	دهن	recently	مؤخرا
North Africa	شمال افريقيا	mixed with	يختلط مع	describe	يصف
Middle East	الشرق الاوسط	wool	صوف	herbs	أعشاب
modern	حديث	prepare-d	يجهز	Great Pyramid	الهرم الاكبر
recipes	وصفات	materials	مواد خام	envelope	مظروف
definitions	تعريفات	century	قرن	Underground	أنفاق
text	نص	boil-ed	يغلي	railway	سكة حديد
ancient	قديم	build/ built	يبني	flight	رحلة جوية
ashes	رماد	find/found	يجد	Turkish	تركي
original	أصلي	write/wrote/written	يكتب	Chinese	صيني
diamond	ماس	current	حالي	decade	عقد (١٠ سنوات)

Language notes

used as medicine	يستخدم كدواء	different from	مختلف عن
over a fire	فوق النار	used for + v.+ing	يستخدم في
for years	لمدة سنين	popular in + مكان .	شائع في
make discoveries	يقوم باكتشافات	The first text message	أول رسالة نصية

Which two sentences do you think are true about soap, coffee and toothpaste?

- They are all inventions or discoveries from North Africa or the Middle East.
- They are all modern inventions or discoveries.
- They are all made using very old recipes.

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Look at the definitions and complete the text with these words

archaeologists	people who look for ancient things under the ground	علماء آثار
ashes	the grey material that is left after a fire	رماد
original	the first of something	أصلي
powder	very small bits like sand	مسحوق/ بكرة

Ancient Recipes

A papyrus from 1500 BCE shows how soap was made by the ancient Egyptians: fat was mixed with ashes from a fire. The soap was used to wash wool and cotton to prepare the materials to make clothes. Coffee was discovered in Ethiopia in the eleventh century. At first, the leaves of the coffee plant were boiled in water. The drink was used as medicine. Coffee wasn't planted outside Ethiopia until the fourteenth century. For 300 years, the 1. original recipe from Ethiopia was used. Later, coffee became popular in Turkey. The coffee beans were cooked over a fire and made into a powder. This was





mixed with water and cooked slowly on a fire's 2. ashes This recipe was taken all over the world. 3. Archaeologists recently found a toothpaste recipe from the fourth century. It was discovered near Fayoum. The recipe was written on papyrus and describes how to mix salt with herbs, to make a 4. powder for cleaning teeth.

Answer the questions:

1. What did the ancient Egyptians use soap for?

They used it to wash wool and cotton to prepare the materials to make clothes.

2. Why did the Ethiopians first drink coffee?

They used it as medicine.

3. How was Turkish coffee different from Ethiopian coffee?

In Turkey, coffee beans were cooked over a fire and made into a powder. This was mixed with water and cooked slowly on a fire's ashes. In Ethiopia, the leaves were boiled in water.

4. What did the ancient Egyptians use to make toothpaste?

They used salt and herbs.

Grammar

المبني للمجهول (الماضي البسيط) Past simple passive

- نستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما يكون الفاعل مجهول بالنسبة لنا أو عندما يكون الحدث أهم من الشخص الذي قام به.
- يتكون المبني للمجهول في زمن الماضي البسيط من:

➡ التصريف الثالث للفعل P.P + was/were (not) + مفعول

- *Coffee was used as medicine.*
- *The recipes were written last week.*
- *These cakes were made this morning.*
- *Toothpaste wasn't invented in Europe.*
- نستطيع استخدام (فاعل + by) في نهاية الجملة لنقول من قام بالفعل.
- *The ink pen was also invented by the Egyptians.*

Underline the two parts of the verb:

1. Fat was mixed with ashes from a fire.
2. At first, the leaves of the coffee plant were boiled in water.
3. Coffee wasn't planted outside Ethiopia until the fourteenth century.
4. It was discovered near Fayoum.
5. The recipe was written on papyrus.

Rewrite the sentences in the past simple passive:

1. The Chinese first made paper. - *Paper was first made by the Chinese.*
2. Archaeologists discovered many important things in Egypt.
.....
3. A famous artist painted that picture.
.....
4. Egyptians didn't invent stamps.
.....
5. They found the world's biggest diamond in South Africa.
.....




1. Make sentences in the past simple passive using the facts below and these verbs:

build - invent by - make of - open in - send



1. The Great Pyramid of Giza: 4,500 years ago.

The Great Pyramid of Giza was built 4,500 years ago.

2. The first email: 1971

3. The first envelopes: animal skins

4. The telephone: Alexander Graham Bell

5. London Underground railway: 1863

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:WB:

1. 1999 was the last year of the twentieth

a. century b. year c. hundred d. decade

2. Every year, scientists make important in medicine.

a. news b. discoveries c. find d. roads

3. The Romans gave the city of London its name. This was Londinium.

a. only b. newest c. original d. current

4. Mona would like the for the amazing cake that your mother made.

a. book b. recipe c. list d. diary

3. Use the notes and these verbs to complete the sentences in the past passive: WB:

Pyramid of Saqqara	4,600 years ago	build
World's oldest papyrus	4,500 years ago	write
First car	1886	make
Tutankhamun	1922, by Howard Carter	find
First text message	1992	send

1. The Pyramid of Saqqara was built 4,600 years ago.

2. The world's oldest papyrus

3. The first car

4. Tutankhamun

5. The first text message

4. Answer the questions: WB:

1. Why are sunglasses worn?

They are worn to protect your eyes from the sun.

2. When are uniforms often worn by children?

They are often worn by children when they go school.

3. Why are seeds planted in the spring?

They are planted in the spring so new plants grow in the summer.

5. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1- Teacher : Why did the Ethiopians first drink coffee?

Ahmed :

2- Jana :

Judy : The Pyramid of Saqqara was built 4,600 years ago.





Homework

**6. Read and correct the underlined words:**

1. Ash is a very small bits like sand.
2. Ancient Egyptians did a lot of discoveries.
3. I like drinking Turkey coffee.
4. Modern Egyptians built the Pyramids.
5. She put food under the fire.
6. Glasses are first invented in Italy in the 1200s.
7. The first sandals were making of papyrus.
8. The Pyramid of Saqqara was build 4,600 years ago
9. When was the first test message written.
10. The letter was writing yesterday.

(.....)
 (.....)
 (.....)
 (.....)
 (.....)
 (.....)
 (.....)
 (.....)
 (.....)
 (.....)

7. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Nada would like the for the amazing cake that your mother has made?

- a) book b) recipe c) list d) dairy

2. are the grey material left after a fire.

- a) Powders b) Recipes c) Ashes d) Herbs

3. The recipe was on papyrus.

- a) write b) writing c) wrote d) written

4. The Great Pyramid of Giza was 4.500 years ago.

- a) built b) build c) building d) builds

5. Paper was first by the Chinese.

- a) make b) making c) made d) to make

6. The telephone was invented Alexander Graham Bell.

- a) by b) to c) for d) of

7. A is a period of 10 years.

- a) decade b) century c) date d) calendar

8. is a very expensive material.

- a) Wool b) Soap c) Diamond d) Wood

9. I don't know when ink was

- a) invent b) invents c) invented d) inventing

10. That picture by a famous artist.

- a) were painting b) was painted c) painted d) to paint

11. What time was the tennis match on TV last night?

- a) show b) showed c) showing d) shown

12. Fat was with the ashes from a fire.

- a) mixing b) mixes c) mixed d) mix

13. At first, the leaves of the coffee plant in water.

- a) boiled b) is boiled c) was boiled d) were boiled

14. The ancient Egyptians used herbs and salt to make

- a) papyrus b) toothpaste c) ashes d) coffee

15. The first email in 1971.

- a) sent b) is sent c) was sent d) sends

16. Toothpaste in Europe.

- a) wasn't invented b) were invented c) invented d) didn't invent





Lessons (3 & 4)

Important discoveries اكتشافات هامة

flight	رحلة جوية	last-ed	يستمر	wind energy	طاقة الرياح
balloon	منطاد	seconds	ثواني	electricity	كهرباء
design-ed	يصمم	change-d	يغير	historian	مؤرخ
anyone	أي شخص	carry- carried	يحمل	research-ed	يبحث
anything	أي شيء	clocks	ساعات حائط	sail-ed	يبحر
drawings	رسومات	dates	تواريخ	kick-ed	يركل
scientist	عالم	Information	معلومات	copy- copied	ينسخ
artist	فنان	sun clock	ساعة شمسية	hill	تل
passengers	ركاب	invent-ed	يخترع	statue	تمثال
basket	سلة	shadow	ظل	queen	ملكة
tie-d to	يربط	point-ed (to)	يشير إلى	flour	دقيق
complete-d	يكمل	candle clock	ساعة شمعية	wheat	قمح
interesting	شيق	draw/drew/drawn	يرسم	windmill	طاحونة هوائية

Language notes

(be) tied to	مربوط في	on the Nile	على النيل
think about / talk about	يفكر في / يتكلم عن	over the years	عبر السنين
draw on	يرسم على	give a talk	يلقي حديثاً
burn down	يحترق	build a plane	يبني طائرة

Can you match the dates to the pictures showing the history of flight?

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a. 1903 (the Wright brothers' flyer)

طائرة الأخوان رايت

b. 1485 (ornicopter/ ornithopter by Leonardo da Vinci)

أورنيكوپتر بواسطة ليوناردو دافنشي

c. 1783 (Montgolfier's hot air balloon)

المنطاد الهوائي (مونجولفييه)

Tapescript



Teacher : Today, I'm going to talk about the history of flight. I'll start by telling you how the first plane was designed. Does anyone know anything about it?

Boy 1 : I think the first plane was designed by Leonardo da Vinci.

Teacher : That's correct. The first drawings of planes were made in the 1480s. A plane was designed by the famous Italian scientist and artist, Leonardo da Vinci.

Boy 2 : Did they use his original drawing to build a plane?

Teacher : No, they didn't. But the drawing helped people to think about how they could fly. Now, much later, two French brothers, the Montgolfier brothers, invented the first hot air balloon. This is how it worked. They used a fire to blow hot air into the balloon. Passengers sat in a large basket that was tied to the balloon. The first passengers in the hot air balloon were animals! The first flight with people in a hot air balloon was completed in 1783. Many other flying machines were invented after this time. Some worked, but some didn't! Then, after years doing experiments with planes, the first flight was made by the American Wright brothers, in 1903. I'll tell you something interesting about this flight. It lasted only twelve seconds! Finally, let's look at how their plane design was changed over the next years...



**Answer the questions:**

1. What was Leonardo da Vinci's job?

He was a scientist and artist.

2. Where did the hot air for the first hot air balloon come from?

It came from a fire.

3. What did the first hot air balloon carry?

It carried animals.

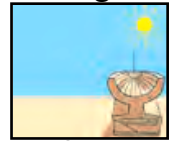
4. How long was the Wright brothers' first flight?

It lasted twelve seconds.

**Read these notes about the history of clocks:**

Give a short talk about one of these clocks to your partner. Talk about the following:

1. Dates.
2. Information about how the clock worked.
3. How it is different to clocks today.



A. The sun clock was invented by ancient Egyptians around 3500 BCE. As the sun moved, the shadow on the clock also moved. The shadow pointed to the time.

B. The Chinese used these candle clocks around 520 CE. They drew on a long candle. As the candle burned down, it helped people to tell the time.

Internet search

Where did the Wright brothers make their famous flight in 1903?

The Wright brothers' flight took place a few kilometres north of Kitty Hawk in North Carolina, USA in 1903.

Function Box	
Giving a talk	
Today I'm going to talk about (the history of flight).	اليوم سوف أتكلم عن ...
I'll start by telling you (how the first plane was designed).	سوف أبدأ بالتحدث عن
Much later, ...	بعد ذلك بكثير
This is how (it worked).	هكذا / بهذه الطريقة ...
I'll tell you something interesting about (this flight).	سوف أخبركم شيئا ممتعا عن ...
Finally, let's look at (how that plane design was changed).	أخيرا ، فلننظر إلى ...

Which of the following do you think were first made in North Africa or the Middle East?

windmill - pen - chess - camera - carpet

They are all.

1. First, research some information about the history of one of the things in exercise 1.

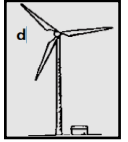
2. Think about the following:

- Who invented it?
- What did people originally use it for?
- How has it changed over the years?
- Where, when and why did they invent it?
- What was it originally made of?





3. Write a paragraph about the information you researched.
4. Give a talk about your information.



Windmills

The ancient Egyptians understood that wind can be used to move boats. They used wind energy to sail their boats on the Nile. There are pictures of sail boats from 3,200 BCE. Windmills were invented in the Middle East in the ninth century. They were used to help make flour from wheat. Travellers took the idea for the windmill to Europe. Today, the same idea is used to make electricity in many countries.



Margherita pizza

Today, I'm going to talk about the history of pizza. I'll start by telling you about the name of the margherita pizza. I'll tell you something interesting about why it got that name. It was made for the Italian Queen Margherita. Much later, the recipe was taken to the USA from Italy. Finally, let's look at how many pizza restaurants there are in the world today.

Word building skills: We often use the suffix النهاية (-al) to make adjectives from nouns.

Noun		Adjective	
history	تاريخ	historical	تاريخي
origin	أصل	original	أصلي
music	موسيقى	musical	موسيقى
tradition	تقليد	traditional	تقليدي

1. Choose the correct words

1. This castle is one of the most *history* / *historical* buildings in England.
2. What is the *origin* / *original* of the word 'email'?
3. Magdi is very *music* / *musical*. He can play the piano and the flute.
4. I prefer *tradition* / *traditional* music to most of the music you hear on the radio.

2. Complete the sentences with words from exercise 1:

candles - basket - diamond - shadow - windmill



1. Magda's mother bought some eggs and put them carefully into her basket.
2. There was no electricity in the house in the country, so we used for light.
3. The sun was low and my looked very big on the road.
4. There used to be a on that hill. The farmers used it to make flour from wheat.
5. A is very expensive because it looks beautiful.

3. Listen and choose the correct answer:

1. When might have the game of football started?
 - a. 2000 BCE
 - b. 2500 BCE
 - c. 1000 BCE
 - d. 1500 BCE
2. Who might have invented football?
 - a. the Chinese
 - b. the Egyptians
 - c. the Greeks
 - d. all of them
3. What part of their body did ancient players use to play football?
 - a. their hands
 - b. their heads
 - c. their legs
 - d. their arms





4. Read and correct the mistakes in these sentences

1. Today, I'm going to talk in the history of trains. (.....)
2. I'll start by to tell you about the early 1800s. This is when the first trains were used in England. (.....)
3. I'll tell you something interested about the early trains. They were all used in factories. (.....)
4. Finally, let's look for how trains have changed today. (.....)
5. Windmills are inventing in the ninth century. (.....)
6. Soap is made by the ancient Egyptians. (.....)
7. My father is a camper. He looks for ancient things under the ground. (.....)
8. When the fire went out, we could see papyrus on the ground. (.....)
9. That statue is the interesting one. All the others are copied. (.....)
10. I can't see in the dark. Please light a ceiling. (.....)

5. Complete the sentences with these words:

Archaeologists - Ashes - candles - soap

1. Before electricity, were used for light.
2. look for ancient things under the ground.
3. I always use to wash my hands.
4. can be hot after a fire, so pour water or sand onto them.

6. Make sentences using the past passive:

1. Glasses / first invent / in Italy in the 1200s.

Glasses were first invented in Italy in the 1200s.

2. The first sandals / make / of papyrus.
-

3. The first x-ray / take / by / German doctor, Wilhelm Rontgen, in 1895.
-

4. The metro in Cairo / build / in 1887.
-

5. The first text message / not send / until 1992.
-

Give a talk about an invention

Computer game history

Today, I'm going to talk about the history of computer games. I'll start by telling you that the first computer game for a TV was a tennis game, in 1967. I'll tell you something interesting about computer games for the TV in the 1970s: they were very expensive. Much later, in 1986, you could buy computer games that you could hold in your hand. Finally, let's look at computer games today. Today, you can play games on the internet with people anywhere in the world.





6. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1. Mona : What are you going to tell us about today, Mr?

Teacher :

Mona : Oh! The history of flight is really nice.

2- Ali :

Teacher : I'll tell you something interesting about building the pyramids.

7. Finish the following dialogue:

Ahmed and Tamer are talking about coffee.

Ahmed : What are you drinking, Tamer?

Tamer : I am drinking Turkish (1)

Ahmed : How is it (2)

Tamer : It's cooked over the fire and made (3) a powder

Ahmed : Where was coffee first (4)

Tamer : It was first discovered in Ethiopia.

8. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Magdi likes He can play the piano and the flute.

- a) sports b) historical c) music d) history

2- There was no electricity in the house in the country, so we used for light.

- a) windmills b) candles c) baskets d) cookers

3- What's the of the word "email"?

- a) origin b) traditional c) original d) historical

4- There used to be a on the hill. The farmers used it to make flour from wheat.

- a) machine b) windmill c) plane d) balloon

5- I prefer music to most of the music you hear on the radio

- a) origin b) history c) traditional d) tradition

6- Soap by the ancient Egyptians.

- a) made b) is made c) was made d) was making

7- My bag on the plane just before we left Cairo.

- a) put b) was put c) is put d) putting

8- The first e-mail in 1971.

- a) was sent b) sent c) is sent d) sends

9- The girl carried the eggs home in a

- a) candle b) basket c) leaf d) space

10- The telephone was invented Graham Bell.

- a) in b) with c) for d) by

11- Who soap?

- a) discovered b) wrote c) invented d) did

12- I can't see in the dark so I need to light a

- a) candle b) pen c) pencil d) door

13- The party for three hours.

- a) lasted b) wrote c) invented d) did

14- Before candles were used for light.

- a) electricity b) fire c) sandals d) ashes

Homework





1. Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- What are they going to talk about?

- a) The history of trains b) Modern trains c) Fast trains d) Old trains
- 2- In which country were the first train used?
- a) In China b) In Egypt c) In France d) In England
- 3- Were the first trains all used in factories?
- a) Yes b) No c) Maybe d) Not in the text

2. Listen and answer the following questions:

- 1- Where was coffee discovered?
- 2- When was coffee discovered?
- 3- How was the drink of coffee used?

3. Complete the following dialogue with one word each:

A teacher and student are talking about the history of flight

Teacher : Do you know anything about the history of flight?

Student : I think the first plane was (1) by Leonardo da Vinci .

Teacher : That's correct. The first drawings of planes were (2) in the 1480s .

Student : What was Leonardo da Vinci's (3)?

Teacher : He was a scientist and artist.

Student : I would like to (4) in a plane.

4. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1. Aya : Who first used candle clock?

Sara :

2. Ali :?

Mustafa : Wright brothers made the first flight.

5. Read the following, then answer the questions:

Look at the sky at night and you will see hundreds of lights. Most of these are stars. If they are moving, they probably planes. One moving light, however, is the international Space station. This has travelled around us every day since 1998, about 400 kilometres above the earth. The international Space Station was built as a big laboratory for scientists from many different countries .The scientists spend their time studying space and the earth. The scientists have all the food, clothes and equipment that they need, but they cannot live in space for long without help. For this reason, the scientists are helped by spaceships from earth.

A) Answer the following questions:

1- How far is the International Space Station from the earth?

.....

2- What are scientists doing on the International Space Station?

.....

3- Why are scientists helped by spaceships?

.....

B) Choose the correct answer:

4- Look at the at night and you will see hundreds of lights.

- a) TV b) star c) sun d) sky

5- The international Space Station was built as a big for scientists.

- a) room b) class c) laboratory d) park





D. The Reader

6. A- Put events into the correct order:

1. The four men went down into the bank's cellar.
2. Dr Watson met Holmes at 221 b Baker Street at 10 o'clock
3. Holmes grabbed his arm and caught him.
4. John clay climbed out of a hole in the floor.

B- Answer the following questions:

1- Who was Peter Jones ?

2- Who was Mr Merryweather?

3-Do you think John Clay was a bad man? Why / Why not?

4- Who do you think was helping John Clay?

7. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Our flat last week.

- a) is painted b) painted c) was painted d) painting

2. The first email in 1971.

- a) sent b) was sent c) is sent d) sending

3. In sunny days, I stand by a building to make use of its

- a) kind b) shadow c) windmill d) hills

4. Coffee were cooked over a fire and made into a powder.

- a) glasses b) beads c) beans d) medicine

5. Da Vinci was a scientist and

- a) pilot b) engineer c) artist d) chemist

6. There are a lot of in the fireplace المدفأة. Can you clean them, please?

- a) pots b) ashes c) shadow d) food

7. This hotel was two years ago.

- a) building b) builds c) built d) builds

8. The London Underground railway in 1863.

- a) open b) is opened c) opening d) was opened

8. Read and correct the underlined words:

1. The letter was written with Mohamed?

(.....)

2. I'll tell you something interested about planes.

(.....)

3. 1999 was the last year of the 20th decade

(.....)

4. The great Pyramid is built 4.500 years ago.

(.....)

9. Write a paragraph of SIX (6) sentences about:

"Windmills"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

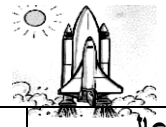
.....





Lessons (1 & 2)

Space travel السفر للفضاء



International	دولي	countries	دول	scientist	عالم
Space	فضاء	spend - spent	يقضي	science	علوم / علم
Station	محطة	without	بدون	cover- ed	يغطي
spaceships	سفن فضاء	For this reason	و لهذا السبب	discover- ed	يكتشف
stars	نجوم	leave - left	يغادر / يترك	The Sphinx	أبو الهول
experiments	تجارب	as well as	بالإضافة	photograph	صورة
laboratory	معمل	join- ed	يلتحق / ينضم	camping	تخييم
equipment	معدات	already	بالفعل	pigeon	حمامة
example	مثال	How far	ما بعد / المسافة	rope	حبل
however	و مع ذلك	make a phone call	يجري مكالمة	moving light	ضوء متحرك

Language notes

in which	فيها / و الذي فيه	above the earth	فوق سطح الأرض
for so long	لمدة طويلة جدا	without help	بدون مساعدة
travel around	يسافر حول	on TV	في التلفاز
work on spaceships	يعمل على ..	go camping	يذهب للتخييم

spaceships	ships that can travel to space	سفن فضاء
stars	the sun is an example of one of these	نجوم
experiments	tests done by scientists to find out something	تجارب
laboratory	a room or building in which scientists do tests	معمل
equipment	the things that are used for an activity	معدات

Ask and answer: What can you see in the sky at night?

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The International Space Station

Look at the sky at night and you will see hundreds of lights. Most of these are **stars**. If they are moving, they are probably planes. One moving light, however, is the International Space Station. This has travelled around us every day since 1998, about 400 kilometres above the earth.

What was the International Space Station built to do?

The International Space Station was built as a big **laboratory** for scientists from many different countries. The scientists spend their time studying space and the earth.

How do the scientists live in space for so long?

The scientists have all the food, clothes and **equipment** that they need, but they cannot live in space for long without help. For this reason, the scientists are helped by **spaceships** from earth.

What was taken to the International Space Station in 2016?

Two spaceships left earth to go to the International Space Station in 2016 from Florida, USA. More food was taken on the first spaceship for the scientists as well as new equipment for their **experiments**. Three more scientists were taken in the second spaceship to join those already in space. So the scientists at the International Space Station have a lot of help. This is important because their work should help us to understand more about space and the earth.



**Answer the questions:**

1. How far is the International Space Station from the earth?

It is about 400 kilometres above the earth.

2. What are scientists doing on the International Space Station?

They are using the ISS as a huge laboratory. / They are carrying out experiments.

3. What did the first spaceship take to the International Space Station in 2016?

It took more food and new equipment.

4. Who travelled in the second spaceship?

Three more scientists travelled in the second spaceship.

5. How is scientific work on spaceships helping us?

Their work should help us understand more about space and the earth.

**Grammar****المبني للمجهول (الماضي البسيط) Past simple passive**

- نستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما يكون الفاعل مجهول بالنسبة لنا أو عندما يكون الحدث أهم من الشخص الذي قام به.
- يتكون المبني للمجهول في زمن الماضي البسيط من:

➡ التصريف الثالث للفعل P.P + was/were (not) + مفعول

- *An English scientist was taken to the International Space Station last year.*

- للسؤال نستخدم **Was / Were** ثم الفاعل ثم التصريف الثالث للفعل. و نستخدمهم كفعل مساعد بعد أداة الاستفهام.

➡ ... ? التصريف الثالث للفعل P.P + was/were + أداة استفهام

- *Was food taken to the International Space Station?*

- *Who was taken to the International Space Station last year?*

Underline the two parts of the verb. Which sentences are in the past passive?

1. What was the International Space Station built to do?
2. The International Space Station was built as a big laboratory.
3. The scientists are helped by spaceships from earth.
4. What was taken to the International Space Station in 2016?
5. Three more scientists were taken in the second spaceship.

Ask questions in the past simple passive, then guess the correct answer

1. Voice 1: Who was the internet discovered by?

Voice 2 : Tim Berners-Lee.

2. Voice 1 : What was opened in 1902 for people to visit in Cairo?

Voice 2 : the Egyptian Museum

3. Voice 1 : When was the first telephone call made?

Voice 2 : 1876

4. Voice 1 : Which animals were used to send messages in the past?

Voice 2 : pigeons

5. Voice 1 : How was papyrus used by the ancient Egyptians?

Voice 2 : for paper

1 Who / internet / discover / by?

a Tim Berners-Lee b Albert Einstein c Bill Gates

2 What / open / in 1902 for people to visit in Cairo?

a the Great Pyramid b the Egyptian Museum
c the Cairo Tower

3 When / first telephone call / make?

a 1899 b 1912 c 1876

4 Which animals / use / to send messages in the past?

a pigeons b parrots c cats

5 How / papyrus / use / by the ancient Egyptians?

a they ate it b for paper c to build with





Ask and answer questions in the past simple passive

1. When / this school / build?

When was this school built? I think it was built about 30 years ago.

2. What / show / on TV last night?

.....

3. Who / favourite book / write by?

.....

1. Answer the questions with these words:

equipment - laboratory - spaceships - stars

1. What do people use to travel to the International Space Station?

spaceships

2. In which room do scientists usually do their experiments?

.....

3. What can you see in the sky at night?

.....

4. When you go camping, what are rope and a tent examples of?

.....

2. Complete the sentences with the present or past passive form of these verbs:

build / eat / grow / invent / make

1. The first pyramids in Egypt **were built** in around 2630 BCE.

2. Chocolate ice cream of chocolate, eggs and milk.

3. A lot of the world's coffee in Brazil.

4. The first car by Karl Benz in 1886.

5. Bread, butter and eggs by the ancient Egyptians.

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of these verbs, then guess the correct answer:

cover / make / speak / take / write

1. Where **was** the first mobile phone call **made** in 1973?

a. USA b. England c. South Africa d. Germany

2. Where the first photograph ever in 1826?

a. Japan b. China c. Egypt d. France

3. Which book first?

a. The Red Headed League b. Robinson Crusoe

c. The Old Man and the Sea d. The Iron Man

4. What the Sphinx in before 1905?

a. mud b. water c. sand d. writing

5. Which languages in England before the fourteenth century?

a. English and French b. English and Arabic

c. English and German d. English and Japanese

Listen and check your answers:

1. Voice 1 : Where was the first mobile phone call made in 1973?

Voice 2 : USA

2. Voice 1 : Where was the first photograph ever taken in 1826?

Voice 2 : France

3. Voice 1 : Which book was written first?

Voice 2 : Robinson Crusoe

4. Voice 1 : What was the Sphinx covered in before 1905?

Voice 2 : sand

5. Voice 1 : Which languages were spoken in England before the fourteenth century?

Voice 2 : English and French





4. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1. Mona : What are you going to tell us about today, Mr?

Teacher :

Mona : Oh! The history of flight is really nice.

2- Ali :

Teacher : I'll tell you something interesting about building the pyramids.

5. Read and correct the underlined words:

1. My shoes was lost yesterday. (.....)

2. The internet was discover by Tim Bernrs-Lee. (.....)

3. When is this school built? (.....)

4. My glasses protect my hand. (.....)

5. He always does a telephone call before he sleeps. (.....)

Homework



6. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Scientists do their experiments in the

a) classes b) schools c) clubs d) laboratory

2- People use to travel to the international space station.

a) spaceships b) cars c) planes d) bus

3- The scientists spend their time space and the earth.

a) study b) studying c) to study d) studied

4- We can see a lot of in the sky at night.

a) sun b) stars c) lamps d) moon

5- The scientists have all the and equipment that they need.

a) origin b) feeding c) food d) eat

6- The international station moves around us every day.

a) lace b) space c) pace d) room

7- Where was the first mobile phone call ?

a) made b) making c) to make d) make

8- The scientists help us to understand more about space and the

a) cat b) earth c) moon d) sun

9- How is the international space station from the earth?

a) old b) long c) tall d) far

10- The telephone was invented Graham Bell.

a) in b) with c) for d) by

11- Florida is a state in the

a) UK b) ARE c) UAE d) USA

12- How do the scientists live in space so long?

a) for b) in c) on d) at

13- Two spaceships left the earth to go to the international space

a) station b) bus c) plane d) car

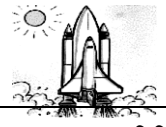
14- The scientists need food as as equipment.

a) wall b) well c) mill d) will

15- Where the first photograph taken in 1826?

a) was b) were c) are d) is





Lessons (3 & 4)

Space travel السفر للفضاء

equipment	معدات	protect	يحمي	size	حجم
useful	مفيد	get dark	يظلم	century	قرن
helmet	خوذة	go on	يستمر / يعمل	observatory	مرصد
gloves	قفازات	clearly	بوضوح	National	قومي
earphones	سماعات أذن	safer	أكثر أمانا	Research	بحث
technology	تكنولوجيا	describe	يصف	Institute	معهد
show	عرض	remember	يتذكر	Astronomy	علم الفلك
wear	يرتدي	planets	كواكب	Geophysics	علم فيزياء الارض
keep	يحتفظ	telescope	تليسكوب	possible	ممکن
pocket	جيب	latest	أحدث	impossible	مستحيل
amazing	مذهل	Greece	اليونان	unnecessary	غير ضروري
speaker	متحدث	measure	يقيس	screen	شاشة

Language notes

in the right time	في الوقت المناسب	get lost	يضل الطريق (يتوه)
mixed with	مخلوط بـ	far away	بعيدا جدا
useful for	مفيد لـ	How amazing!	يا له من شيء مذهل
built into	مدمج في / مثبت في	feel + صفة .	يشعر بـ

helmet	It is something you wear to protect your head.	خوذة
gloves	They are what you wear to protect your hands or to keep them warm.	قفازات
earphones	They are what you wear in your ears to listen to something	سماعات الاذن

Which of this equipment do you think would be most useful in space? Why?

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helmet/ gloves/ earphones

Tapescript

Teacher : How many of you went to the technology design show last weekend?

Tarek : I went with my father.

Teacher : What was the most interesting thing you saw there, Tarek?

Tarek : It was ... I can't remember the word for these things.

It's what you wear to keep your hands warm.

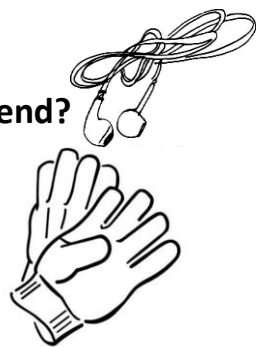
Teacher : Do you mean gloves?

Tarek : Yes, gloves. They were for people who live in cold countries, I think. You can use these gloves as a phone. So you can talk to someone without needing to take your phone from your pocket!

Teacher : How amazing!

Boy 2 : What do you call those things that you wear in your ears, to hear what the speaker is saying? Do you need them?

Tarek : You mean earphones? No, you don't need earphones, because there is already a small earphone built into the material.





Boy 2 : I saw something interesting too. It was a special ... oh, I don't know the word for it. It's something that you wear to protect your head when you are riding a bike.

Teacher : A helmet.

Boy 2 : Yes, that's the word. In this helmet, there is a light that goes on when it gets dark, so drivers can see you very clearly. It will make riding a bike much safer in the night time.



Teacher : Yes, those are both very good ideas.

Listen again and complete the sentences:

1. The gloves are useful for people *who live in cold countries*.
2. When you are wearing these gloves and your phone rings, you don't have to *take your phone from your pocket*.
3. You can hear the speaker without earphones because *there is already a small earphone built into the material*.
4. When you are wearing the special bike helmet and it gets dark, *there is a light that goes on*.
5. It makes riding a bike at night much safer because *drivers can see you very clearly*.

Function Box	
Asking about words you don't know	
I can't remember / don't know the word for (these things).	لا أستطيع تذكر / لا أعرف الكلمة لـ ...
What do you call those things that (you wear in your ears)?	ماذا تسمي هذه الأشياء التي ...
Defining words	
It's / They're what you (wear to keep your hands warm).	إنها ما ...
It's something that you (wear to protect your head).	إنه الشيء الذي ...

I can't remember the word for them. It's what you wear to help you see better.

Glasses.

Internet search:

Find out when the International Space Station can be seen from Egypt.

From 9 to 13 September every year.

Understanding the stars

Every year, more and more is known about the stars and planets. Today, scientists use the latest **telescopes** and computers to study space, but they also use information that was discovered by Egyptians many years ago.

- The ancient Egyptians were some of the first people to study the stars. Glass was made first in Egypt in around 3500 BCE, and people probably used the glass to see the planets better. However, the first telescope was not invented until the sixteenth **century**.
- From 330 BCE to 168 CE, many famous scientists visited Egypt to study the earth and space. Eratosthenes, from Greece, measured the **size** of the earth for the first time after he spent time in Aswan. In the second century, Ptolemy of Alexandria wrote a famous book about how the planets and stars moved in space.
- In the eleventh century, buildings called **observatories** were built around Egypt to study the stars. Today, the observatory at Helwan is called The National Research Institute of Astronomy and Geophysics. It is one of the most important observatories in Africa.





Observatories	buildings from which scientists watch the sky
size	how big or small something is
telescopes	pieces of equipment that make things that are far away seem closer and large
century	100 years, used especially in giving dates

Answer the questions

1. Why did the ancient Egyptians use glass to study the sky? - To see the planets better.
2. What was invented in the sixteenth century? - The telescope.
3. What did Eratosthenes find out? - He found out the size of the earth for the first time.
4. What is special about the observatory in Helwan?
- It was the first modern observatory in Egypt.

CRITICAL THINKING

1. Do you think it is important to study the stars and space? Why? / Why not?
Yes, to help scientists to control water supplies and to learn a lot about earth.
2. Why do you think that the ancient Egyptians wanted to know about the stars and planets?
I think they wanted to find out about time, dates and other things.
3. Why do you think that many observatories are built in deserts?
Because there is not much light pollution.

Writing skills

Use pronouns so that you do not repeat a noun many times in a paragraph:

نستخدم الضمائر لعدم تكرار الاسم لأكثر من مرة في الفقرة (البرجراف)

Hussein was walking along the street yesterday when ~~Hussein~~ **he** saw an old woman with some heavy bags. ~~The old woman~~ **She** couldn't carry ~~the bags~~ **them** easily. Hussein asked ~~the old woman~~ **her** if he could carry ~~the bags~~ **them**. ~~She~~ **The old woman** was very happy that ~~Hussein~~ **he** could help her.

1. Complete the following dialogue

- Mazin:** I saw a 1. firefighter today. There was a big fire.
Rami : What was he wearing?
Mazin: I can't 2. the word for that thing you wear on your head.
Rami : Do you mean a hat?
Mazin: No. They're what people 3. to protect their head.
Rami : Do you mean a helmet?
Mazin: Yes, that's right! He was also wearing gloves on his 4.
Rami : 5. are very brave people.

2. Complete the following mini dialogues

1. Jana : ?
Nour : The Great Pyramid of Giza was built 4,500 years ago.
2. Omar : Who was your favourite book written by, Mazen?
Mazen :





3. Match the definitions and the words: album - relative - result - set the table - watch

1. It is what you wear to tell you the time. watch
2. It is something that you do before you eat with your family.
3. It is a book in which you can keep photos, stamps, etc.
4. It is what you get after you do a test.
5. It is a person in your family, for example an aunt, cousin, etc.

4. Make questions in the past simple passive:

1. *Robinson Crusoe* was written in 1719. **When was *Robinson Crusoe* written?**
2. The first mobile phone call was made in 1973.

.....

3. Ancient Egyptian soap was made of fat mixed with ashes.

.....

4. Stamps were invented in England.
5. Coffee was first drunk in Ethiopia.

5. Read about an invention and answer the questions:

I want to invent a jacket that can help visitors in the desert. The person who is wearing the jacket is protected from the sun. The jacket has special material that stops the person from feeling hot during the day and cold during the night. The jacket also has water inside it so that the person can drink when they want to. It has a screen on it, too. The screen has a map so that the person who is wearing it can never get lost. If you need help, you can talk to the screen.

1. What does the speaker want to invent?
He wants to invent a jacket that can help visitors in the desert.
2. How does the jacket stop a person from feeling hot or cold?
3. Why does the jacket have a screen on it?
4. Do you think that this jacket is a good idea? Why? / Why not?
5. Do you think that the jacket is possible or impossible to make? Why?
6. Are there any disadvantages to this jacket, do you think?
7. Is there anything unnecessary on the jacket? Why do you think so?



6. Choose the correct answer:

- 1- The first car was invented (to – by – of – from) Karl Benz in 1886.
- 2- Bread, butter and egg (were – are – is – was) eaten by the ancient Egyptians.
- 3- The (watch – match – catch – fetch) tells us the time.
- 4- My mum (sit – did – sat – set) the table for us to eat.
- 5- The (album – envelope – diary – box) is a book in which we keep our photos.
- 6- What you get after a test is called a (idea – image – result – egg).
- 7- My uncle and my cousins are my closest (sons – daughters – kids- relatives)
- 8- I will wear my (earphones – gloves – glasses – helmet) to listen to music well.
- 9- Engineers wear (earphones – gloves – helmets – glasses) to protect their heads.
- 10- My mother always wears (gloves – helmet – glasses – scarf) to protect her hands.
- 11- I can't (remind – mind – remember – member) the word for them.
- 12- What do you (make – do – cool – call) those things that you wear?




1. Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- When was the first mobile call made?

- a. In 1983 b. In 1973 c. In 1963 d. In 1953

2. Where was the first photograph ever taken in 1826?

- a. Japan b. China c. Egypt d. France

3. What was the Sphinx covered in before 1905?

- a. mud b. water c. sand d. writing

2. Listen and answer the following questions:

1- Who used glass to see the planets?

2- When was Egypt visited by many scientists?

3- Why did these scientists come to Egypt?

3. Complete the following dialogue with one word each:

A student is asking his teacher about an experiment.

Mazin : I saw a (1) today. There was a big fire.

Rami : What was he doing?

Mazin : I can't (2) the word for that thing you wear on your head.

Rami : Do you mean a hat?

Mazin : No, they are what people (3) to protect their head.

Rami : Do you mean a helmet?

Mazin : Yes, that's right. He was also wearing gloves on his (4)

4. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1. Aya : How can space scientists help us?

Sara :

2. Ali :?

Mustafa : The Great Pyramid of Giza was built 4.500 years old.

5. Read the following, then answer the questions:

It is important to know what to do in case of fire. Fires can be deadly. So knowing what to do in a fire can save your life. First, look around and locate the nearest door. If the door is closed, check it for heat before you open it. If the door is hot, don't open it. Escape through a window instead. If the door is not hot, open it slowly to check whether smoke or fire will block your way out. After you leave the room, close the door behind you to prevent the fire from spreading. Then drop down and crawl towards the exit. When you are outside, call the fire fighters. Sit down and stay calm until fire fighters arrive. Never go back into the house.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. How dangerous can fires be?

✎

2. What will you do if the door is closed?

✎

3. What should you do to prevent the fire from spreading?

✎

B) Choose the correct answer:

4. Call the after leaving the house.

- a. fire fighters b. doctors c. policemen d. divers

5. You should until fire fighters arrive.

- a. get nervous b. stay calm c. get angry d. be happy





D. The Reader

6. A- Put events into the correct order:

1. Holmes grabbed his arm and caught him.
2. Holmes and Dr Watson returned to Baker Street.
3. Holmes found out that Mr Spaulding was a thief.
4. "Well done, Holmes!" said Dr Watson.

B- Answer the following questions:

1- Where was Mr Wilson's shop?

2- Which day did the thieves want to take the gold?

3- Do you think Holmes was a clever detective? Why / Why not?

4- Who do you think the thieves were doing while Mr Wilson was at the office?

7. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Who was the first car made

- a) in b) by c) without d) at

2. Where was your mobile

- a) bought b) buy c) buying d) buys

3. It was very cold that's I wore my gloves.

- a) where b) why c) how d) when

4. Our meal prepared by my mother every day.

- a) is b) are c) was d) were

5. When I ride my motorbike, I wear my on my head.

- a) gloves b) glasses c) helmet d) hat

6. The flew to the international space station.

- a) spaceship b) car c) space station d) boat

7. I like to look at the in the sky at night.

- a) sun b) stars c) films d) planets

8. The international space moves around us.

- a) plane b) star c) station d) studio

8. Read and correct the underlined words:

1- The helmet is wearing to protect your head. (.....)

2- The scientists help us understanding the earth and space. (.....)

3- The sun is one of the planets. (.....)

4- When I go camping, I take a lot of equipments. (.....)

9. Write a paragraph of SIX (6) sentences about:

"The International Space Station"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



**Egyptians in space?**

Read about two amazing Egyptians. Are you surprised by the subjects they studied? Why? / Why not?

Akram Amin Abdellatif is working hard to become a scientist on a spaceship. The **spaceship** will be part of a project to study changes to the weather at 130 kilometres above the earth. It will leave from the USA at **noon** on 27 June 2017. Abdellatif studied to be a **communications** engineer at a university in Cairo. He then got two more degrees at universities in Germany. Abdellatif has already worked with scientists on the International Space Station to help develop better medicines in the future. Abdellatif is not the only Egyptian who wants to go into space.

In December 2013, Omar Samra was chosen to travel on a different spaceship's first **flight** after he won a space **competition** in Florida. Samra has a degree in economics, but now spends most of his time travelling and doing **charity** work. He also gives talks to young people about his experiences. He wants young people to realise that with hard work, anything is possible. He thinks that his journey to space will be the most exciting thing that has happened to him.

Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1. Akram Amin Abdellatif has already been to space.
2. He will work on a spaceship that will study changes to the weather.
3. Abdellatif studied medicine at university.
4. Omar Samra will go on the same spaceship as Abdellatif.
5. Omar Samra won a space competition in Florida.
6. Both Abdellatif and Samra worked only in the fields they studied.

Complete the sentences with these words

charity - flight - noon - spaceships - communications - competition

1. Ali loves films about spaceships that travel through space.
2. You should help others by doing work in your free time.
3. We can meet outside the hotel at
4. Your to Luxor leaves at ten past ten.
5. Serena Williams won the famous tennis at Wimbledon in 2016.
6. My Uncle likes working with the internet, so he studied engineering.

Tapescript

1. Voice 1 : When was the first flight made by the Wright brothers?
Voice 2 : 1903
2. Voice 1 : When was a man carried into space for the first time?
Voice 2 : The first man was carried into space in 1961.
3. Voice 1 : When was the first balloon flown in France?
Voice 2 : The first balloon was flown in France in 1783.
4. Voice 1 : When were letters sent on planes for the first time?
Voice 2 : The first letters were sent on planes in 1918.
5. Voice : When was the first woman carried by a plane?
Voice 2 : The first woman was carried by a plane in 1909.




1. Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- What is Karim doing?
a. giving a talk b. using a computer c. using a dictionary d. listening to a talk
- How many meanings of the word earth does Karim give?
a. one b. two c. three d. four
- The word earth can mean something like
a. space b. soil c. television d. distance

2. Listen and answer the following questions:

- What is the woman drinking?
- How was it made?
- What will probably be different in the future?

3. Complete the following dialogue with one word each:

Yaseen and Eyad are helping new students around the school.

Yaseen : Hello to all our new students. Today, we are (1) to talk about the rooms in our school.

Eyad : We'll (2) by telling you about the classrooms.

Yaseen : Later, we'll tell you about what we were taught last year.

Eyad : (3) , we'll take you round the school.

Yaseen : OK, so this room is ... I can't (4) the word for it!

Eyad : It's the laboratory.

4. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

- Nadine: Too much sun can be bad for you. Are you following me?

Jana :

- Omar :

Sameh : They're called gloves. They keep your hands warm.

5. Read the following, then answer the questions:

Spaceship to the planet Mars		
Name of spaceship	Leave earth	On Mars
Mariner 4	1964	—
Viking 1 and 2	1975	1976
Pathfinder	1996	1997
Rover Opportunity	2003	2004
Mars Rover	2011	2012
ExoMars	2016	2018
Mars 2020	2020	2021

A) Answer the following questions:

- Which was the first spaceship to arrive on Mars?

✍

- About how long does it take a spaceship to go to Mars?

✍

- Why do you think Mariner 4 has no date for On Mars?

✍

B) Choose the correct answer:

- was the only spaceship that took two years to reach Mars..

a. Mariner 4 b. Viking 1 and 2 c. Mars Rover d. ExoMars

- What was sent to space in 1964?

a. Mariner 4 b. nothing c. two spaceships d. Rover Opportunity





D. The Reader

6. A- Put events into the correct order:

1. The four men took two taxis to Mr Merryweather's bank.
2. Holmes asked Watson to meet him at ten o'clock.
3. Holmes told Watson they wanted to catch John Clay.
4. When Watson arrived at Baker Street, Holmes was talking to Peter Jones and Mr Merryweather.

B- Answer the following questions:

1. Who was Peter Jones?

.....

2. Where was Mr Merryweather's bank?

.....

3. Why do you think Mr Spaulding told Mr Wilson about the new job with the Red- Headed League?

.....

4. What do you think the thieves were doing when Mr Wilson was at the Red-Headed League?

.....

7. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. My bag on the plane just before we left Cairo.

a put b was put c is put d putting

2. Were the chairs by the school children?

a painted b paints c paint d painting

3. The first email in 1971.

a was sent b sent c is sent d sends

4. Clouds are blown the wind.

a of b by c to d for

5. I can't find my pen! It has

a stolen b evaporated c robbed d disappeared

6. The girl carried the eggs home in a

a candle b basket c leaf d space

7. This room is always very hot when the sun

a evaporates b joins c shines d happens

8. At what temperature does water ?

a shine b drop c freeze d burn

8. Read and correct the underlined words:

1. I am going to apply the volleyball team next week.

(.....)

2. The first envelopes made of animal skins.

(.....)

3. What are insects ate by?

(.....)

4. When I felt a sea of water on my head, I knew it was going to rain.

(.....)

9. Write an email of six (6) sentences telling your cousin about some of the things that were invented in Egypt. Your name is Nabil(a).

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....




1. Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:
1. Where was Ali taken this morning?

- a. home b. to hospital c. to the gym d. to his class

2. What happened in the gym?

- a. Ali hurt his head. b. Ali broke his leg. c. Ali hurt his leg. d. Ali broke his arm.

3. Where is Ali now?

- a. in hospital b. in school c. at home d. in the gym

2. Listen and answer the following questions:
1. What is put into an area of land?

.....

2. What happens when it is sunny?

.....

3. What can we use after this happens?

.....

3. Complete the following dialogue with one word each:

Yehya is showing Walid his new mobile phone.

Yehya : I'll tell you something (1) about this mobile phone. It can do more than the first spaceships that went to the moon.

Walid : Do you (2) that the computer inside it is better? It can't fly!

Yehya : Yes, that's right. The computer in the phone has more... I can't remember the word for the ability to remember something.

Walid : Do you mean that the computer has more memory?

Yehya : Yes! This is (3) it works. You press here to make a call.

Walid : I (4)

4. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1. Nahla : What do you call those things that you wear in your ears?

Nur :

2. Ahmed: It's not hot or cold today. ?

Yasser : Yes, I understand what you mean.

5. Read the following, then answer the questions:

You probably lock the door to your house when you go out. Did you know that ancient Egyptians also used to lock their doors? Keys were used by the ancient Egyptians in around 4000 BCE. However, their keys were very large, sometimes more than 50 centimetres long! Later, much smaller keys were invented to lock Roman doors. However, it was much harder to open an ancient Egyptian door than a Roman door! Today, you do not always need a key to lock a door. Many hotels use plastic cards. These are easier to carry than heavy keys.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. When did people first lock their doors?

.....

2. What was the problem with the first keys?

.....

3. Were Roman or ancient Egyptian doors easier to open?

.....

B) Choose the correct answer:

4. Ancient Egyptian keys were

- a. about half a metre long b. smaller than Roman keys
c. not as good as Roman keys d. more than a metre long

5. Today, you can use a plastic card to

- a. pay for hotels b. lock hotel doors c. buy new keys d. see hotels online.





D. The Reader

6. A- Put events into the correct order:

1. Mr Merryweather explained to Watson why the thieves were interested in the cellar.
2. The four men waited for the thieves to arrive.
3. When they arrived, Mr Merryweather took them to the cellar.
4. Holmes, Watson, Mr Merryweather and Peter Jones took a taxi to the bank.

B- Answer the following questions:

1. How did Holmes know that the job at the Red-Headed League was not real?
.....
2. Why did the thieves plan to take the gold on Saturday?
.....
3. How do you think that Holmes knew that Spaulding was digging a tunnel?
.....
4. Why do you think that Holmes wanted the most important policeman in London to go with him to the bank?
.....

7. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. What time was the tennis match on television last night?
a show b showing c shown d showed
2. The planes after every journey.
a cleaned b was cleaned c were cleaning d are cleaned
3. This school in 1961.
a built b is built c was built d is build
4. How are cakes ?
a made b make c makes d making
5. English is one of the most popular in the world.
a words b parts c sentences d languages
6. At what time is your to London?
a spaceship b flight c walk d atmosphere
7. When you go out in the sun, you should wear sun
a cream b drop c vapour d shine
8. We gave the boys some to wash their hands.
a supplies b fat c soap d soup

8. Read and correct the underlined words:

1. All the water has grown from the cup, so there is nothing to drink! (.....)
2. My favourite TV programme is show on Channel 1. (.....)
3. The bus is leaving every day at 2 o'clock. (.....)
4. You should wear a hat when you ride a motorcycle. (.....)

9. Write a paragraph of six (6) sentences on what happens in the water cycle

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

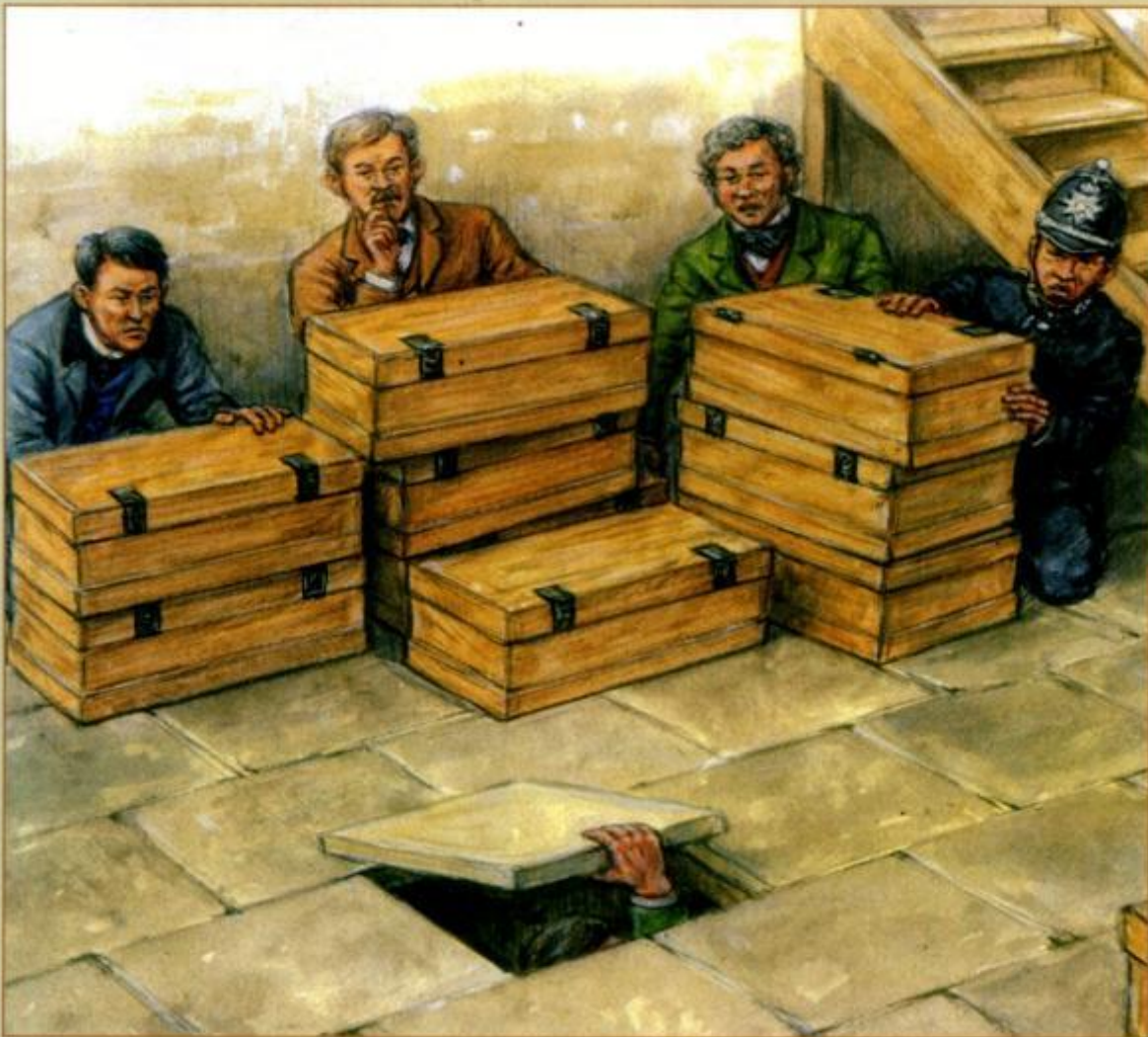
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The Red-Headed League

by
Sir Arthur Conan Doyle



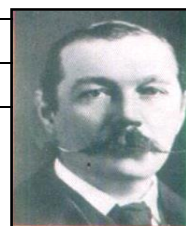


Word	المعنى	Meaning
character	شخصية	A person in a story.
detective	محقق	A person who finds the answers to problems or mysteries.
solved	حل	Found an answer to a problem.
crimes	جرائم	Things that people do that are bad or wrong.
mysteries	غموض	Things that are difficult to explain.
real	حقيقي	True, not false.
League	عصابة / جماعة	A group of people.
rich	غني	Having a lot of money.
work out	يستنتب	To find out something from facts or information.
observing	يلاحظ	Watching or studying a person or thing carefully.

About the Author: عن المؤلف

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859-1930) -

سير آرثر كونان دويل



Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh, UK. He studied to be a doctor, but he also liked writing stories. After university, he became a doctor and a writer. He wrote stories and books about history. Conan Doyle is famous for the **character** he invented called Sherlock Holmes. He wrote **A Study in Scarlet** in 1887. It was the first of 60 stories about Sherlock Holmes, a **detective** who lived at 221b Baker Street in London in the 1880s. He **solved** lots of **crimes** and **mysteries** with his friend Watson. These stories were very popular and many people believed that Sherlock Holmes was a **real** person.

ولد سير آرثر كونان دويل في إدنبره . درس الطب و لكنه أحب كتابة القصص أيضا. بعد الجامعة أصبح طبيبا و كاتباً. و كتب قصصاً و كتباً عن التاريخ. و يعد مشهوراً بالشخصية التي اخترعها المساهم بـ شارلوك هولمز. كتب " دراسة بالقرمزي " في عام ١٨٨٧ . و كانت القصة الأولى بين ٦٠ قصة عن شارلوك هولمز، المحقق الذي كان يعيش في ٢٢١ شارع بيكر في لندن في فترة ١٨٨٠. وجد حلاً للكثير من الجرائم و الأسرار الغامضة مع صديقه واطسون. و كانت هذه القصص محبوبة و اعتقد كثير من الناس أن شارلوك هولمز كان شخصاً حقيقياً.

London in the nineteenth century

"The Red-Headed **League**" is one of 12 short stories in a book called **The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes**. They are about London at the end of the nineteenth century. At that time, England was becoming a **rich** country. More people were living in cities, but many people were poor so there was a lot of crime. Dr Joseph Bell, Doyle's professor at university, gave Doyle the idea for Sherlock Holmes. Dr Bell could **work out** information about his patients by **observing** them. Sherlock Holmes deduces information about crimes in the same way.

تعد " عصابة ذوي الشعر الحمراء " واحدة من ضمن ١٢ قصة قصيرة في كتاب يسمى مغامرات شارلوك هولمز. و هي عن لندن في القرن ١٩ . في هذا الوقت كانت إنجلترا في بداية الثراء. الكثير من الناس كانوا يعيشون في المدن ، لكن كان الكثير منهم فقراء لذلك كان هناك الكثير من الجرائم. استوحى دويل فكرة شارلوك هولمز من استاذة في الجامعة د/ جوزيف بيل. فقد استطاع استنباط معلومات عن المرضى عن طريق ملاحظتهم. قام شارلوك هولمز باستنتاج المعلومات عن الجرائم بنفس الطريقة.





1. What is the name of the famous man in many of Conan Doyle's stories?

Sherlock Holmes

- Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was born in London. (F)
2. He didn't become a doctor because he wanted to be a writer. (F)
3. Sherlock Holmes was a real detective who lived in London in the 1880s. (F)
4. Conan Doyle wrote books about art. (F)

Answer:

1. Why do you think more people were living in cities in the 19th century?

لماذا تعتقد أن كثير من الناس كانوا يعيشون في المدن في القرن الـ ١٩؟

✍ Because London was growing bigger and there were more and better jobs there.

2. Why do you think that detective stories were popular at that time?

لماذا تعتقد أن الروايات البوليسية كانت محبوبة في ذلك الوقت؟

✍ Because crime rates were high and people wanted to read about them being solved.

3. What kind of stories were popular at the end of the 19th century? ما نوع القصص التي كانت محببة في القرن الـ ١٩؟

✍ Stories about crimes and mysteries.

4. In what ways was Sherlock Holmes like Conan Doyle's professor at university?

إلى أي مدى كان يشبه شارلوك هولمز استاذ كونان دويل في الجامعة؟

✍ Both worked out information about people by observing them.

الشخصيات Characters

Sherlock Holmes	شارلوك هولمز	A famous detective who solved a lot of crimes.
Dr Watson	دكتور واطسون	Sherlock's friend.
Mr Jabez Wilson	السيد جيبز ويلسون	Owner of a shop in London. He had a mystery.
Vincent Spaulding (John Clay)	فينسنت سبولدينج / جون كلاي	The assistant who works for Mr Wilson / A thief.
Mr Duncan Ross	السيد دونكن روس	The manager of the Red Headed League.
Peter Jones	بيتر جونز	He was the most important policeman in London.
Mr Merryweather	السيد ميرري ويزر	The manager of the bank.

Chapter 1

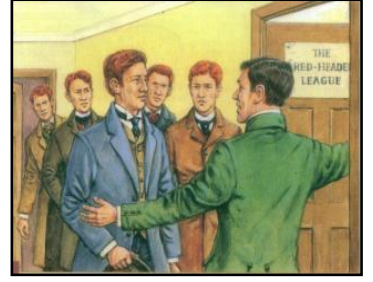
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character	شخصية	surprised	مندعش	pushed	دفع
detective	محقق	decide-d	يقرر	past	مارا به
solve-d	يحل	wonderful	رائع	until	حتى
crimes	جرائم	assistant	مساعد	outside	خارج
mystery	غموض	carefully	بغناية	inside	داخل
real	حقيقي	advert	إعلان	Manager	مدير
League	عصابة / جماعة	newspaper	جريدة	office	مكتب
rich	غني	shop	متجر	information	معلومات
work out	يستنتب	job	وظيفة	encyclopaedia	موسوعة
observing	يلاحظ	hours	ساعات	pay	المقابل المادي
labourer	عامل	wait	ينتظر	employ	يوظف





One day, Dr Watson visited his friend Sherlock Holmes at his home in London. When he arrived, Sherlock Holmes was talking to a man in his living room. The man's name was Mr Jabez Wilson. Mr Wilson knew that Holmes was a famous detective who could solve crimes and he wanted him to solve a **mystery**.



ذات يوم، زار دكتور واطسون صديقه شارلوك هولمز في منزله في لندن. عندما وصل كان شارلوك هولمز يتحدث إلى رجل في حجرة المعيشة. كان الرجل يدعى جيبز ويلسون. عرف الرجل أن هولمز محققا مشهورا و إنه استطاع اكتشاف حل الجرائم و أراد أن يجد حلا لغموض.

While Mr Wilson was talking, Holmes looked at him carefully. He looked at Mr Wilson's face, his hands and his clothes. He **worked out** that Mr Wilson used to be a **labourer**, that he visited China in the past and that he did a lot of writing. When Sherlock Holmes told Mr Wilson this information, he was very **surprised** because everything Sherlock Holmes said was true! Mr Wilson decided that Holmes must be a wonderful detective.

بينما كان يتحدث السيد ويلسون. نظر إليه هولمز بعناية. نظر لوجهه و يديه و ملابسه. استنتج أن السيد ويلسون إعتاد أن يكون عاملا ، و إنه قد زار الصين من قبل و أن لديه الكثير من الكتابات. عندما أخبر شارلوك هولمز السيد ويلسون هذه المعلومات ، إندش لأن كل ما قاله شارلوك هولمز كان صحيحا ! قرر السيد ويلسون أن هولمز محقق رائع بالتأكد.

Mr Wilson started telling Holmes his story. He had a small shop in London where he worked with his **assistant** Vincent Spaulding. Not many people visited Mr Wilson's shop and he wasn't a rich man. One day, Mr Spaulding showed him an advert in the newspaper for a job with the Red-Headed League.

بدأ السيد ويلسون في إخبار هولمز قصته. لديه متجر صغير في لندن يعمل فيه مع مساعده فينسنت سبولدينج . لا يزور الكثير من الناس محل السيد ويلسون و لم يكن رجلا غنيا. ذات يوم عرض عليه السيد سبولدينج إعلانا في الجريدة لوظيفة مع عصبة ذوي الشعر الأحمر.

The Red-Headed League found jobs for men with red hair. Mr Spaulding wanted Mr Wilson to ask about the job because Mr Wilson had red hair and the job was only a few hours a week. The money could really help Mr Wilson and his small shop.

لدى عصبة ذوي الشعر الأحمر وظائف للرجال ذوي الشعر الأحمر. أراد السيد سبولدينج من السيد ويلسون ان يسأل عن الوظيفة لأن السيد ويلسون ذو شعر أحمر و أن الوظيفة كانت لبضع ساعات أسبوعيا. و يمكن لهذا المال أن يساعد السيد ويلسون و متجره الصغير.

That afternoon, Mr Spaulding took Mr Wilson to the Red-Headed League. There were a lot of men waiting outside the office and they all had red hair. But Mr Spaulding pushed past all the men until they were outside the door. They went inside and met the manager, Mr Duncan Ross, who told them about the job.

بعد الظهيرة رافق السيد سبولدينج السيد ويلسون إلى عصبة ذوي الشعر الأحمر. كان هناك الكثير من الرجال ذوي الشعر الأحمر في الانتظار خارج المكتب. لكن السيد سبولدينج اندفع مارا بالرجال جميعا حتي وصلا لباب المكتب. و دخلا المكتب و قابلا المدير ، السيد دونكن روس، و الذي أخبرهم عن الوظيفة.





The person who got the job would have to come to the office every day between ten and two o'clock. He wouldn't be able to leave the office during this time. While he was in the office, he would have to **copy** all the information from a large **encyclopaedia** into a book. The **pay** was £4 a week. This was a lot of money! Mr Ross told Mr Wilson that if he could start work the next day, he could have the job! Mr Wilson was very surprised but quickly said yes.

يجب على الشخص الذي يحصل على الوظيفة أن يأتي للمكتب يوميا بين العاشرة و الثانية تماما. و لن يكون قادرا على مغادرة المكتب أثناء ذلك الوقت. و بينما هو في المكتب عليه أن ينسخ كل المعلومات من موسوعة ضخمة في كتاب. و كان المقابل المادي ٤ جنيهات اسبوعيا. و كان هذا مبلغا كبيرا! أبلغ السيد روس السيد ويلسون أنه إذا كان في استطاعته بدأ العمل من اليوم التالي فإنه سيحصل على الوظيفة! أندش السيد ويلسون و بسرعة وافق على الوظيفة.

Word	المعنى	Meaning
advert	إعلان	information in a newspaper or magazine that is selling something
assistant	مساعد	someone who helps someone else do their job
copy	ينسخ	to make something that looks like something else
encyclopaedia	موسوعة	a book with information about many different subjects
labourer	عامل	someone who works hard outside, e.g. building a road or a house
pay	المقابل المادي	the money that you receive for doing a job
surprised	مدهش	the feeling that you have when something unusual happens

1. Complete the sentences with the correct names:

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Dr Watson - Mr Ross - Mr Spaulding - Mr Wilson

- is a friend of Sherlock Holmes.
- has a small shop in London.
- is the manager of the Red-Headed League.
- works for Mr Wilson.

2. True or False:

- Mr Wilson visited Sherlock Holmes at his house. (T)
- Sherlock Holmes knew that Mr Wilson used to be a labourer. (F)
- Mr Spaulding showed Mr Wilson an advert for a job with the Red-Headed League. (T)
- Mr Spaulding and Mr Wilson went to the Red-Headed League and waited outside the office. (F)
- Mr Ross told Mr Wilson that he could start work in two weeks. (F)

3. Answer the following questions

- What was Mr Holmes clever at?
 في أي شيء كان هولمز ماهرا?
 He was clever at solving crimes and mysteries.
- Why was Mr Wilson surprised when he was listening to Mr Holmes?
 لماذا كان السيد ويلسون مدهشا و هو يستمع لهولمز?
 Because everything Holmes said was true!
- What is unusual about the Red-Headed League?
 ما هو الشيء غير المعتاد عن عصبة ذوي الشعر الأحمر?
 They have jobs for men with red hair.
- Why did Mr Wilson accept the job?
 لماذا قبل السيد ويلسون الوظيفة?
 Because he wasn't rich and the money would help him in his shop.





5. Find an example in the story that shows us that Sherlock Holmes is a good detective.
- ✎ He worked out that Mr Wilson used to be a labourer, that he visited China in the past and that he did a lot of writing.

التفكير النقدي Critical Thinking

1. Why do you think Mr Spaulding wanted Mr Wilson to get a job with the Red-Headed League?
✎ Because Mr Wilson had red hair and the money could help Mr Wilson and his small shop. Also he wanted him to be out of the shop for some time.
2. Do you think it was unusual that Mr Ross gave Mr Wilson the job? Why / Why not?
✎ Yes, because he asked Mr Wilson to start the work tomorrow.
3. Do you think that Mr Wilson will find it difficult to do both this job and his job in the shop? Why / Why not?
✎ No, because the job is only a few hours a day.
4. Why do you think Mr Wilson wanted to work for the Red-Headed League?
✎ Because he wasn't rich and the money would help him in his shop.
5. Why do you think Mr Spaulding pushed past all the men who were waiting outside the office?
✎ I think because they know each other well.
6. Why do you think Mr Ross gave Mr Wilson the job?
✎ Because he wanted him to be out of the shop for some time.

1. Put the events into the correct order

1. Holmes looked at Mr Wilson's face, hands and clothes while Wilson was talking. 2
2. Wilson believed Holmes was a wonderful detective and started telling him his story. 4
3. Wilson visited Holmes and asked him to solve a mystery. 1
4. Holmes realized that Wilson used to be a labourer. 3

2. Put the events into the correct order

1. Mr Wilson accepted the job with the Red-Headed League. 4
2. It was announced that the person who would get the job would have to come to the office every day. 3
3. Mr Spaulding took Mr Wilson to the Red-Headed League to get the job. 1
4. Mr Spaulding and Mr Wilson met Mr Ross. 2

More Questions

1. Who wrote "The Red-Headed League"? من الذي كتب قصة عصابة ذوي الشعر الأحمر؟
✎ Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. لماذا كان هناك الكثير من الجرائم في إنجلترا في نهاية القرن ١٩ ؟
2. Why was there a lot of crime in England at the end of the nineteenth century? ما هي وظيفة شارلوك هولمز؟
✎ Because many people were poor.
3. What does Sherlock Holmes do? أين يعيش شارلوك هولمز؟
✎ He's a famous detective.
4. Where does Sherlock Holmes live? من هو دكتور واتسون؟
✎ He lives at 221 b Baker Street in London.
5. Who is Dr Watson?
- ✎ He is a friend of Sherlock Holmes.





6. Who is Mr Wilson?

من هو السيد ويلسون؟

✍ The main character in the story. He has a small shop in London.

7. Who is Mr Spaulding?

من هو السيد سبولدينج؟

✍ Mr Wilson's assistant.

8. Who does the Red-Headed League employ? من هم المطلوبين للوظيفة في عصبة ذوي الشعر الأحمر؟

✍ They employ men with red hair.

9. Why did Mr Wilson ask for a job with them?

لماذا طلب السيد ويلسون وظيفة معهم؟

✍ Because he isn't a rich man.

10. What was the job they asked Mr Wilson to do? ما هي الوظيفة التي طلبوا من السيد ويلسون أن يؤديها؟

✍ To copy an encyclopaedia into a book.

Exercises

1. Put the events into the correct order

1. Mr Wilson accepted the job with the Red-Headed League
2. Holmes realized that Wilson used to be a labourer.
3. Holmes looked at Mr Wilson's face, hands and clothes while Wilson was talking.
4. Mr Spaulding and Mr Wilson met Mr Ross.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What does Sherlock Holmes do? What was Mr Holmes clever at?

.....

2. What is unusual about the Red-Headed League?

.....

3. Why did Mr Wilson accept the job?

.....

4. Why was there a lot of crime in England at the end of the nineteenth century?

.....

5. Where does Sherlock Holmes live?

.....

6. Who is Dr Watson?

.....

7. Why did Mr Wilson visit Holmes?

.....

8. Do you think it was unusual that Mr Ross gave Mr Wilson the job? Why / Why not?

.....

9. What do you think was unusual about the Red-Headed League?

.....

10. What was the job they asked him to do?

.....

11. Was 4 pounds a week a lot of money?

.....





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concert	حفل موسيقي	paper	ورق	go past	يمر على
content	سعيد / راض	thought	اعتقد	walk-ed up	مشى
foolish	أحمق	real	حقيقي	unusual	غير معتاد
hit	يضرب	seem-ed	يبدو	young man	شاب
landlord	مالك / صاحب أرض	receive-d	يستلم	knees	ركب
lock	يقفل	continue-d	يستمر	trousers	بنطلون
knock	يطرق	letter	خطاب	understand	يفهم
walking stick	عصا / عكاز	leave- left	غادر	explain	يشرح- يفسر
ink	حبر	violin	كمان	newspaper	جريدة

The next day, Mr Wilson bought a pen, some ink and some paper and went to the Red-Headed League. He thought about the job. Could it be real? It seemed **foolish** to copy an encyclopaedia. But to his surprise, when he arrived at the office Mr Ross was waiting for him. So Mr Wilson sat at the table and started work. He copied information from the encyclopaedia into a book until two o'clock. Then he went home.



في اليوم التالي ، اشترى السيد ويلسون قلمًا و بعض الحبر و بعض الأوراق و ذهب إلى عصابة ذوي الشعر الأحمر. فكر في الوظيفة. هل هذا حقيقي؟ يبدو الأمر أحمق أن تنسخ موسوعة. لكن لدهشته، عندما وصل للمكتب كان السيد روس بانتظاره. لذا جلس السيد ويلسون إلى الطاولة و بدأ العمل. نسخ معلومات من الموسوعة في كتاب حتى الساعة الثانية. ثم ذهب للمنزل.

Mr Wilson went to the office every day and at the end of the week he received his pay of £4. The work was easy and he was very **content**. This continued for eight weeks. One day, he went to the office, but it was **locked**. There was a letter on the door that said "The Red-Headed League has closed".

ذهب السيد ويلسون للمكتب يوميا و في نهاية الاسبوع كان يحصل على ٤ جنيهات. كان العمل سهلا و كان سعيدا جدا. استمر ذلك لمدة ٨ أسابيع. و في يوم من الأيام ذهب للمكتب لكنه كان مقفلا. كان هناك خطابا على الباب يقول " تم اغلاق عصابة ذوي الشعر الأحمر "

Mr Wilson didn't know what to do. He asked the **landlord** why the office was closed, but the landlord said that he didn't know. He said that he didn't know Mr Ross or the Red-Headed League. It was a mystery and Mr Wilson wanted Sherlock Holmes to solve it.

لم يعرف السيد ويلسون ماذا يفعل. سأل مالك العقار لماذا تم إغلاق المكتب، لكن مالك العقار قال إنه لا يعرف. قال إنه لا يعرف السيد روس أو عصابة ذوي الشعر الأحمر. كان ذلك غامضا وأراد السيد ويلسون من شارلوك هولمز أن يحله.

Holmes asked Mr Wilson some questions about his assistant Mr Spaulding. After Mr Wilson left, Holmes asked Dr Watson to go to a violin **concert** with him that evening. On the way, they could go past Mr Wilson's shop.

سأل هولمز السيد ويلسون بعض الأسئلة عن مساعده السيد سيولدينج. بعدما غادر السيد ويلسون، طلب هولمز من الدكتور واطسون الذهاب إلى حفل كمان مع هذا المساء. في الطريق يمكنهما المرور أمام متجر السيد ويلسون.





When they arrived, Holmes walked up to the shop and **hit** the ground with his **walking stick** three or four times. Dr Watson thought this was very unusual! Then Holmes **knocked** on the shop door. A young man answered and Holmes asked him how to get to the concert. "Did you knock on the door so that you could see the young man who works for Mr Wilson?" asked Dr Watson. "No, I didn't want to see the man. I wanted to see the knees of his trousers," replied Holmes. Dr Watson thought that was a very unusual answer. He didn't understand. But Holmes didn't explain. He was looking carefully at the different houses and shops behind Mr Wilson's shop. There was a newspaper shop, a bank and a restaurant. Then it was time to go to the concert, so the two men left.

عندما وصلا، مشى هولمز تجاه المتجر و ضرب على الأرض بالعصا ٣ أو ٤ مرات. اعتبر الدكتور واطسون ذلك الأمر غريبا جدا. ثم طرق هولمز على باب المتجر. أجابه شاب، فسأله هولمز كيف بإمكانه الذهاب إلى الحفل الموسيقي. سأله الدكتور واطسون "هل طرقت الباب حتى ترى الشاب الذي يعمل لدى السيد ويلسون. فأجابه هولمز " لا لم أود مشاهدة الرجل بل أردت مشاهدة ركبتى بنظروني. اعتبر السيد واطسون هذه الإجابة غريبة. لم يفهم. ولكن هولمز لم يفسر ذلك. كان ينظر بعناية للمنازل المختلفة والمتاجر خلف متجر السيد ويلسون. كان هناك متجر لبيع الصحف و بنكا و مطعم. ثم حان موعد الحفل، لذا انصرف الرجلان.

Word	المعنى	Meaning
concert	حفل موسيقي	when people play music, sing, etc.
content	سعيد / راض	happy
foolish	أحمق	not a good idea
hit	يضرب	to bring your hand (or an object) onto something quickly and hard, e.g. a tennis racket on a ball
landlord	مالك / صاحب أرض	a man who has a house or office where people live or work
lock	يقفل	to close a door or window so that people can't open it
knock	يطرق	to make a sound when you bring your hand onto something hard
walking stick	عصا / عكاز	something people use to help them walk

Answer the questions:

- How long did Mr Wilson work at the Red-Headed League? ما المدة التي عملها ويلسون هناك؟
✎ for eight weeks .
- What was Sherlock Holmes looking at when he spoke to the man in Mr Wilson's shop? إلى أي شيء كان ينظر هولمز و هو يتحدث للرجل في محل السيد ويلسون؟
✎ the knees of his trousers.
- What shops were behind Mr Wilson's shop? ماهي المتاجر التي كانت خلف متجر السيد ويلسون؟
✎ a newspaper shop, a bank and a restaurant.

Put the events into the correct order:

- Sherlock Holmes knocked on the door of Mr Wilson's shop. (5)
- Mr Wilson met Mr Ross at the office of the Red-Headed League. (1)
- Sherlock Holmes hit the ground with his walking stick. (4)
- Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson went to the violin concert. (6)
- Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson went to Mr Wilson's shop. (3)
- Mr Wilson spoke to the landlord of the office. (2)




Read the quotation and answer the question:

"I didn't want to see the man. I wanted to see the knees of his trousers," replied Holmes. Dr Watson thought that that was a very unusual answer.

- What does this tell us about Dr Watson and Sherlock Holmes?

✎ It suggests that Sherlock Holmes is a very clever detective, and Dr Watson does not think in the same way as him.

التفكير النقدي Critical Thinking
1. Why do you think Sherlock Holmes asked Mr Wilson about Mr Spaulding?

✎ To help him solve the mystery.

2. Why do you think Sherlock Holmes hit the ground with his walking stick?

✎ Because he expected that someone was digging a tunnel.

3. Do you think it was unusual that Sherlock Holmes looked at the man's trousers when he opened the door? Why / Why not?

✎ Yes, because it was usual to look at his face or clothes.

4. Why do you think Sherlock Holmes wanted to see Mr Spaulding and the shops behind where he worked?

✎ Because he expected that he was digging a tunnel.

5. Which of the places near the shop do you think a thief would be interested in?

✎ The bank.

6. Why do you think that Mr Wilson found his work foolish?

✎ Because it was a waste of time to copy encyclopaedia into a book.

a. Put the events into the correct order

a. Suddenly, the Red-Headed League was closed.

4

b. Mr Wilson copied information from the encyclopaedia into a book.

2

c. Mr Wilson started his work for the Red-Headed League.

1

d. Mr Wilson received £4 at the end of each week.

3
b. Put the events into the correct order

a. The Red-Headed League was closed, but no one knew why.

1

b. Mr Holmes asked Mr Wilson some questions about his assistant, Mr Spaulding.

4

c. On his way to the violin concert, Mr Holmes went passed Mr Wilson's shop.

3

d. Mr Wilson asked Mr Holmes to solve the mystery.

2
Answer the following questions:
1. What did Mr Wilson buy before he went to the office of the Red-Headed League?

✎ A pen, some ink and some paper.

2. What did Mr Wilson have to do at the Red-Headed League?

✎ He had to copy information from an encyclopaedia to a book.

3. What did Mr Wilson feel about the job before he started?

✎ He thought it was foolish.





4. What did the landlord of the office say about Mr Ross and the Red-Headed League?
 ✎ He said that he did not know them.
5. How do we know that Sherlock Holmes likes music?
 ✎ Because he wants to go to a violin concert that evening.
6. How do we know that Dr Watson does not understand what Sherlock Holmes is thinking?
 ✎ Because he finds it very unusual when Holmes hits the ground with his stick.
7. Why does Holmes want to speak to Mr Spaulding?
 ✎ To see the knees of his trousers.

Exercises

1. Put the events into the correct order:

1. Mr Wilson asked the landlord why the office was closed.
2. Mr Wilson's work continued for 8 weeks.
3. The landlord didn't know Mr Ross or the Red-Headed League.
4. The Red-Headed League had closed.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. What did Mr Wilson receive at the end of the week?

2. What shops were behind Mr Wilson's shop?

3. What time did Mr Wilson finish his work every day?

4. Why do you think Mr Wilson was content with the job?

5. What did the letter on the door of The Red-Headed League say?

6. What did Watson think when Holmes hit the ground with his walking stick?

7. Who was asked to solve the mystery? Why?

8. Who did Holmes ask Mr Wilson about?

9. How do we know that Holmes like music?

10. Who was waiting for Mr Wilson at the office?

11. Where did Holmes ask Dr Watson to go that evening?



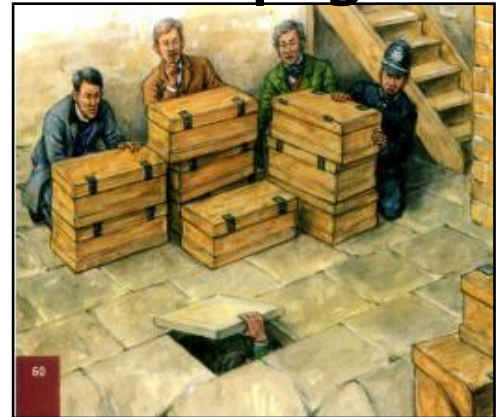


cellar	القبو	catch/caught	يمسك	interested in	مهتم بـ
escape- d	يهرب	thief	لص	gold	ذهب
grabbed	جذب	manager	مدير	worried	قلق
hope	يأمل	arrive- d	يصل	hole	فتحة
move- d	يتحرك	dark	مظلم	ground	أرض
policeman	شرطي	travel-led	يسافر	inside/ outside	داخل/خارج
wait- ed	ينتظر	large	كبير	square	مربع
someone	شخص ما	boxes	صناديق	stones	أحجار
crime	جريمة	carefully	بغاية	turn out	يطفى

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After the violin concert, Sherlock Holmes told Dr Watson that he had to see someone before he went home. "There is going to be a crime tonight, Watson," explained Holmes, "and it might be dangerous. Meet me at 221 b Baker Street at ten o'clock."

بعد حفل الكمان ، أخبر هولمز الدكتور واطسون أنه يجب عليه أن يرى شخصا قبل ذهابه للمنزل. أوضح هولمز لواطسون " إن هناك جريمة سوف تحدث الليلة و ربما تكون خطيرة. قابلني في ٢٢١ ب شارع بيكر في العاشرة مساءً."



Dr Watson arrived at Baker Street that evening. Holmes was talking to Peter Jones, the most important **policeman** in London, and a man called Mr Merryweather. Holmes explained to Watson that they **hoped** to catch a famous thief called John Clay that night.

وصل الدكتور واطسون في شارع بيكر ذلك المساء. كان هولمز يتحدث إلى بيتر جونز ، أهم ضابط شرطة في لندن، و رجل يدعى ميري ويزر. شرح هولمز لواطسون أنهم يأملون القبض على لص مشهور يدعى جون كلاي هذا المساء.

The four men got into two taxis. While they were travelling, Holmes told Dr Watson that Mr Merryweather was the manager of the bank behind Mr Wilson's shop. The taxis were taking them to Mr Merryweather's bank. When they arrived, Mr Merryweather took them into the bank and down into the cellar. It was dark inside the cellar and there were a lot of large boxes.

ركب الرجال الأربعة سيارتي أجرة. و بينما كانوا في السيارة، أخبر هولمز الدكتور واطسون أن السيد ميري ويزر هو مدير البنك الذي يقع خلف متجر السيد ويلسون. و أن سيارتي الأجرة متجهة بهم إلى بنك السيد ميري ويزر. و عندما وصلوا، رافقهم السيد ميري ويزر داخل البنك و للأسفل داخل القبو. كان القبو مظلمًا و كان هناك الكثير من الصناديق الكبيرة.

Holmes looked carefully at the floor of the **cellar**. Then he asked Mr Merryweather to tell Dr Watson why the thieves might be interested in this bank.

نظر هولمز بعناية لأرضية القبو ثم طلب من السيد ميري ويزر أن يخبر الدكتور واطسون عن سبب اهتمام اللصوص بالبنك.





"They are interested in the gold in the boxes in this cellar," explained Mr Merryweather. "It is unusual to have so much gold in one bank and we have been worried. We wanted to move it."

أوضح السيد ميرى ويذر "إنهم مهتمون بالذهب الذي في الصناديق بهذا القبو، و من غير المعتاد أن يوجد الكثير من الذهب في بنك واحد و نحن قلقون. نريد أن ننقله."

Holmes explained that the thieves were going to come into the cellar under the ground from Mr Wilson's shop. Now, there were three policemen waiting outside Mr Wilson's shop. Holmes and the three men were waiting inside the cellar. The thieves wouldn't be able to **escape**! Holmes turned out the light and the four men **waited** for the thieves to arrive.

أوضح هولمز أن اللصوص على وشك أن يدخلوا القبو من تحت الأرض من متجر السيد ويلسون. والآن ، يوجد ٣ رجال شرطة في الانتظار خارج متجر السيد ويلسون. و كان هولمز و الرجال الثلاثة منتظرين داخل القبو. لن يتمكن اللصوص من الهرب! أطفأ هولمز الأنوار و انتظر الرجال الأربعة وصول اللصوص.

After about an hour, the men saw something. One of the large square stones in the floor started to **move**. Suddenly, they saw a hand! The hand slowly moved the stone up and to the right. Then a young man climbed out of the hole and into the cellar. When the young man stood up, Holmes quickly **grabbed** his arm. It was John Clay!

"John Clay! Your red-headed idea was a good one, but we've caught you!" said Holmes.

و بعد حوالي ساعة، رأى الرجال شيئاً. بدأ واحداً من الأحجار الكبيرة في الأرض يتحرك. فجأة، رأوا يداً! وبدأت اليد في تحريك الحجر للأعلى و اليمين. ثم خرج شاباً من الحفرة و دخل القبو. عندما وقف الشاب، جذب هولمز ذراعه بسرعة. لقد كان جون كلاي. قال له هولمز "إن فكرتك عن ذوي الشعر الأحمر كانت جيدة يا جون كلاي! و لكننا قبضنا عليك."

Word	المعنى	Meaning
cellar	القبو	a room under a building
escape	يهرب	run away from somewhere dangerous or difficult
grabbed	جذب	took something quickly in your hand
hope	يأمل	think that something that you want will happen
move	يتحرك	go to a different place
policeman	شرطي	a man who tries to stop crimes
wait	ينتظر	stay in one place

Choose the correct words

1. Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson wanted to *catch* / *watch* the thieves.
2. The four men travelled to Mr Merryweather's *office* / *bank*.
3. There were a lot of *boxes* / *desks* in the bank's cellar.
4. The men waited in the cellar for about *an hour* / *a day*.
5. A man moved a *box* / *stone* in the floor.

Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1. Dr Watson met Holmes at 221b Baker Street at ten o'clock. (T)
2. Peter Jones was the most important bank manager in London. (F)





3. The four men went down into the bank's cellar. (T)
4. The three thieves were waiting outside Mr Wilson's shop. (F)
5. John Clay came down the stairs into the cellar. (F)

Read the quotation and answer the questions:

"John Clay! Your red-headed idea was a good one, but we've caught you!" said Holmes.

1. What do you think Sherlock Holmes thinks of John Clay?

He thinks he is clever but Holmes was cleverer.

2. Do you think John Clay was a bad man? Why / Why not?

Yes, because he wanted to steal gold from the bank.

Critical Thinking

1. Who do you think Sherlock Holmes wanted to see after the violin concert?
Peter Jones and Mr Merryweather.
2. Why do you think the bank manager worried about having a lot of gold in the cellar?
Because thieves might be interested in this bank.
3. How do you think the thieves planned to take the gold out of the cellar?
Under the ground from Mr Wilson's shop.
4. Who do you think was helping John Clay?
Mr Ross (the manager of the Red-Headed League)
5. Why do you think that Holmes wanted to see Peter Jones?
Because he was the most important policeman in London .
6. What do you think the thieves were doing when Mr Wilson was at the Red-Headed League?
They were digging the tunnel from Mr Wilson's shop to the bank.
7. Did Mr Wilson know that Mr Spaulding was a thief? How do you think he felt when he found out?
No. I think he felt surprised.

Answer the following questions:

1. What did Holmes tell Dr Watson after the concert?
He had to see someone before he went home.
2. What did Holmes expect to happen that night?
There would be a crime that might be dangerous.
3. What did Holmes ask Dr Watson to do?
To meet him at 221 b Baker Street at ten o'clock.
4. What was Holmes doing when Dr Watson arrived at Baker Street ?
He was talking to Peter Jones and Mr Merryweather.
5. Who was Peter Jones?
He was the most important policeman in London.
6. Who was Mr Merryweather ?
He was the manager of the bank behind MrWilson'sshop.
7. What did Peter Jones and Merryweather hope to do?
To catch the famous thief, John Clay.





8. Where did the four men (Holmes, Dr Watson, Peter Jones and Merryweather) go to?
To Mr Merryweather's bank.
9. How did the four men go to the bank?
They got into two taxis.
10. Where did Mr Merryweather take the men?
To Mr Merryweather's bank and down into the cellar.
11. What were there inside the cellar?
There were a lot of large boxes in which there was a lot of gold.
12. What did Hotmes look at in the cellar?
He looked carefully at the floor.
13. Why were the thieves interested in Mr Merryweather's bank?
Because of the gold in boxes in the bank.
14. How could the thieves come into the cellar?
By digging a tunnel from Mr Wilson's shop.
15. Who were waiting outside Mr Wilson's shop ?
Three policemen.
16. How long did the four men wait inside the cellar?
About an hour.
17. What did Holmes do when the young man stood up in the cellar?
He quickly grabbed his arm.
18. What did Holmes tell the young man?
He told him that the red-headed idea was good, but he was caught.
19. Who was John Clay?
He was a famous thief.

a. Put the following events into the correct order

1. The four men took two taxis to Mr Merryweather's bank.
2. Holmes asked Watson to meet him at ten o'clock.
3. Holmes told Watson they wanted to catch John Clay.
4. When Watson arrived at Baker Street, Holmes was talking to Peter Jones and Mr Merryweather.

4
2
1
3

a. Put the events into the correct order.

1. Mr Merryweather explained to Watson why the thieves were interested in the cellar.
2. The four men waited for the thieves to arrive.
3. When they arrived, Mr Merryweather took them to the cellar.
4. Holmes, Watson, Mr Merryweather and Peter Jones took a taxi to the bank.

3
4
2
1

Exercises

1. Put the events into the correct order:

1. The four men went to Mr Merryweather's bank.
2. A man moved a stone in the floor.
3. Holmes and Peter Jones wanted to catch the thieves.
4. The four men waited in the cellar for about an hour.





2. Answer the following questions:

1. What was there inside the large boxes in the cellar?

.....

2. Why were the thieves interested in Mr Merryweather's bank?

.....

3. Do you think Clay was clever? Why/ Why not?

.....

4. How do you think Holmes felt when he caught John Clay?

.....

5. What was Holmes plan to catch John Clay?

.....

6. What was Mr Merryweather?

.....

7. Who do you think was helping John Clay?

.....

8. Do you think John Clay was a bad man? Why/ Why not?

.....

9- Where was the bank?

.....

10- Who climbed out of the hole and into the cellar?

.....

11- Why do you think John Clay wouldn't be able to escape?

.....

12- How do you think Holmes solved the mystery?

.....

Chapter 4

return	يعود	found out	اكتشف	holes	ثقوب
explain	يشرح / يفسر	theif	لص	deduce	يستنتج / يخن
crime	جريمة	knee	ركبة	dig	يحفر
real	حقيقي	invent	يخترع	tunnel	نفق

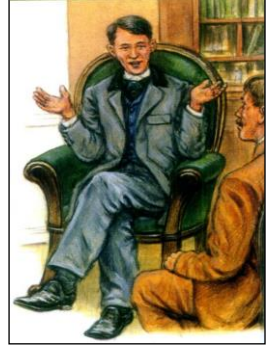
Word	المعنى	Meaning
digging	القبو	making a hole
tunnel	يهرب	a long path under the ground





SB page 62

Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson returned to Baker Street and Holmes explained the crime to Watson. John Clay had the idea for the Red-Headed League because his friend Mr Ross had red hair. Holmes knew that the job of copying out the encyclopaedia was too foolish to be a real job. Clay and Mr Ross invented the job because they wanted Mr Wilson out of his shop. Why?



عاد شارلوك هولمز و دكتور واطسون إلى شارع بيكر و قام هولمز بتفسير الجريمة لدكتور واطسون. جاءت فكرة عصابة ذوي الشعر الأحمر لجون كلاي لأن صديقه السيد روس كان ذو شعر أحمر. عرف هولمز أن وظيفة نسخ المعلومات من الموسوعة حمقاء و لا يمكن أن تكون وظيفة حقيقية. -

Mr Wilson told Holmes that Mr Spaulding often used to work in the cellar. Holmes thought that this was unusual. Holmes asked some questions about Mr Spaulding and found out that he was John Clay the thief! When Holmes knocked on the door of the shop, he saw that the knees of Mr Spaulding's trousers were dirty and had holes in them. Holmes deduced that he was digging a **tunnel** with Mr Ross when Mr Wilson was not in the shop.

أخبر السيد ويلسون هولمز بأن السيد سبولدينج إعتاد أن يعمل في القبو. اعتقد هولمز أن ذلك غير مألوف. سأل هولمز بعض الأسئلة عن السيد سبولدينج و اكتشف من خلالها أنه اللص جون كلاي ! فعندما طرق هولمز باب المتجر، رأى ركبتي بنظرون السيد سبولدينج كانت متسخة و بها ثقوب فاستنتج هولمز أن السيد سبولدينج يحفر نفقا مع روس أثناء وجود السيد ويلسون خارج المتجر.

"When I saw that the bank was behind Mr Wilson's shop, I knew why they were **digging** a tunnel," said Holmes. "They wanted to take the gold from the bank!"

قال هولمز عندما رأيت أن البنك يوجد خلف متجر السيد ويلسون عرفت لماذا كانوا يحفرون نفقا كانوا يريدوا الذهب الذي يوجد في البنك.

"How did you know that they wanted to take the gold on Saturday night?" asked Watson. "When they closed the Red-Headed League, I knew the tunnel was finished. If they took the gold from the bank on Saturday, they would have a day and a half to escape before the bank opened on Monday," replied Holmes. "Well done, Holmes!" said Watson.

سأله واطسون " كيف عرفت أنهم يريدون أخذ الذهب ليلا يوم السبت؟ ". أجابه هولمز " عندما أغلقوا عصابة ذوي الشعر الأحمر أدركت أن النفق قد تم الانتهاء منه. و لو أنهم قاموا بأخذ الذهب من البنك يوم السبت سيكون لديهم يوما ونصف للهروب قبل أن يفتح البنك قبل يوم الاثنين. " قال واطسون " أحسنت يا هولمز. "

Answer the questions:

1. What was Mr Spaulding doing in the cellar?

He was trying to steal the gold in the boxes.

2. What was Mr Spaulding's real name?

John Clay.

3. What day did the thieves want to take the gold? - Saturday




Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1. Holmes thought that the job at the Red- Headed League was a good job. (F)
2. When Holmes saw that Mr Spaulding's trousers were dirty, he knew he was digging a tunnel. (T)
3. Holmes didn't know that they wanted to take the gold. (F)
4. Watson solved the crime. (F)

Read the quotation and answer the question

"When they closed the Red-Headed League, I knew the tunnel was finished. If they took the gold from the bank on Saturday, they would have a day and a half to escape before the bank opened on Monday," replied Holmes.

1. Why did Holmes know that the tunnel was finished when they closed the office?

Because it was Saturday and the bank opens on Monday, so they have a day and a half to escape.

Answer the questions
1. Who invented the idea of the Red-Headed League? Who helped him?

John Clay. His friend Mr Ross's red hair helped him

2. What did Holmes know about the job of copying out the encyclopaedia?

He knew that it was too foolish to be a real job.

3. Why did Clay and Ross invent that job?

Because they wanted Mr Wilson out of his shop.

4. Why did Clay and Ross want Mr Wilson out of his shop ?

To have time for digging the tunnel to the bank.

5. What was Mr Spaulding's real name?

John Clay.

6. What was unusual about Mr Spaulding's work in Mr Wilson's shop ?

He often used to work in the cellar.

7. What did Holmes find out after asking Mr Wilson some questions about Mr Spaulding ?

He found out that Mr Spaulding was John Clay, the famous thief.

Exercises
1. Put the events into the correct order:

1. Holmes thought that the job of copying out the encyclopaedia was too foolish to be a real job. ☐
2. Holmes knew that they wanted to take the gold. ☐
3. Holmes explained the crime to Watson. ☐
4. When Holmes saw that Mr Spaulding's trousers were dirty, he knew he was digging a tunnel. ☐

2. Answer the following questions:
1. Why did the thieves plan to take the gold on Saturday ?

.....

2. How did Holmes know that the job at the Red-Headed League wasn't real ?

.....

3. Do you think Dr Watson was as clever as Holmes ? Why / Why not ?

.....

4. Holmes was a clever detective who could deduce information. Give two examples.




Listening

Listening page 3: (1) My name's Dr Mohamed. I work in a mobile health clinic. We've got three doctors and three nurses. We've been doing this job for five years. We examine people and give them medicine.

(2) Boy : I've been running every day for a month, but I'm slow. What should I do to become faster?

Man : You should have lots of sleep and eat healthy food.

Listening Test U.10: (1) I'm Dr Mona. I work at a big hospital in Mansoura. I finished studying at university six months ago, so I haven't been working here for very long.

(2) A teacher works in a school. He helps children to learn important information about many subjects. This job is difficult but enjoyable.

Listening page 14: (1) Ali : Did your father advise you?

Mohamed : Yes, he advised me to stay in the sun without a sunhat.

Ali : What else did he say?

Mohamed : He said that I should leave my seat to the person who needs it on a bus.

(2) Judy : I have an exam next week, Dad.

Father : You should always sleep ear/y before an exam, Judy.

Judy : Yes, I should also try not to get nervous.

Listening Test U.11: (1) Jana : I have an exam next week, Dad.

Father : You should always sleep ear/y before an exam, Judy.

Jana : Yes, I should also try not to get nervous.

(2) If you want to do well in the geography exam, you should have a map. This helps you check the spelling of countries and cities.

Listening page 24: Girl: My hobby is sewing clothes. My mother bought me a sewing machine last year. The first thing I made was a hat for my brother.

Listening page 29: Ramses Wassef started the Wissa Wassef Art Centre in the 1950s. He wanted people to learn how to weave so that they could make beautiful tapestries.

Listening Test U.12: (1) Mahmoud started taking photos when he was on a school trip to Lake Nasser about a year ago. He put a photo of the lake in the school magazine.

(2) Egyptian weaving is very famous all over the world. The Ramses Wassef Art Centre is in the village of Harraniyya, near Cairo. It teaches children to design and weave carpets and tapestries.

Listening Review 4 a:

(1) Khaled: Mr Hamdi, can I ask you questions for my English homework? How long have you been teaching here?

Mr Hamdi: For four years, Khaled.

Khaled : When did you start teaching?

Mr Hamdi: Ten years ago.

(2) BOY : I've been running every day for a month, but I'm slow. What should I do to become faster?

MAN : You should have lots of sleep and eat healthy food.

Listening Review 4 b:

(1) Mona : Reem, I'm going to show you how to take a photo. First, turn on the camera.

Then, point the camera at me. Can you see me on the screen?

Reem : Yes, Mona!

(2) GIRL 1 : Mona, I'd like to learn how to play chess.

GIRL 2 : I've been playing it for a year. You should watch me when I play the next game.

Listening page 43: Yaseen said that his cat was sick and that he had to take it to Dr Mohsen. Dr Mohsen said it needed medicine and rest.

Listening Test U.13: (1) Ammar went on a trip to Aswan. He visited many interesting places. He went to Elphantine Island by boat. It has a beautiful temple. He met a lot of tourists there.





(2) Djara cave is in the Western Desert in Egypt. It is very far from Cairo. You can enjoy camping there. The rocks look like waterfalls.

Listening page 48: Yuna is Japanese. She goes to secondary school. She doesn't have to wear a uniform, but she has to clean her school at lunchtime.

Listening Test U.14: (1) Japanese students have to wear a uniform at school. Most students practise sports or music after school. Many students also have private lessons.

(2) We did a survey about going to school. Five students were asked. The result is that 3 students have to walk to school and the others go to school by bus.

Listening page 61: The Jatropha plant can help stop desertification. It has big leaves and can be grown easily. Its seeds contain oil that be used as fuel.

Listening Test U.15: (1) You produce carbon dioxide when you burn fuels. Pollution comes from factories and cars. Trees are good for the environment because they breathe in carbon dioxide.

(2) Today, we are talking about global warming. If the earth gets hotter, the ice in the Arctic and Antarctica will melt. Antarctica is in the North Pole.

Listening Review 5 a:

(1) Amal: I'm doing a project. Could you tell me where you sell the carpets that you make in your factory? Woman: We sell more than half of them in Egypt.

(2) GIRL: Yesterday, I spoke to my brother. He is staying on my uncle's farm. He said that he had to help give the sheep fresh water and straw.

Listening Review 5 a:

(1) Ali: May I tell the class about our project, Ahmed?

Ahmed: Sure, Ali.

Ali: We asked our class where they lived. Less than a third of us live two kilometres or more from the school.

(2) MAN: We spoke to some scientists and they said that the earth was getting hotter. The scientists were from different countries. They said that we had to do something about this problem soon.

Listening Test U.16: (1) Water moves around the earth all the time. It's recycled by nature. The small drops of water are blown by the wind in the sky and they form clouds.

(2) Ice is made when it is zero degrees Celsius. You can find ice at the top of mountains even in the summer. We all know that clouds are moved by the wind.

Listening page 85: Narrator: Historians think that the game of football may have started in 2500 BCE, when Greeks, Egyptians and Chinese played a game by kicking a ball.

Listening Test U.17: (1) We are going to talk about the history of trains. The first trains were used in England. Early trains were used in factories.

(2) Coffee was discovered in Ethiopia in the 11th century. At first the leaves of coffee plant were boiled in water. The drink was used as medicine.

Listening Test U.18: 1. Voice 1: Where was the first mobile phone call made in 1973? Voice 2 : USA

Voice 1 : Where was the first photograph ever taken in 1826?

Voice 2 : France

Voice 1 : What was the Sphinx covered in before 1905?

Voice 2 : sand

(2) The Ancient Egyptians used glass to see the planets in around 3500 BCE. From 330 BCE to 168 CE, many famous scientists visited Egypt to study the earth and space.

Listening Review 6 a:

(1) Karim: Today I am going to talk about the meaning of the word earth. Earth means what satellites can see from space, but it also means something like soil.

(2) Woman: The coffee I have in front of me was made by a machine in a few minutes. In the future, we'll probably drink fresh coffee that is always hot when we want it to be!

Listening Review 6 b:

(1) Hala: Girls, we're staying with my cousins next weekend. We're taking the train.

It leaves at 9 a.m. So we can meet here at half past eight.

(2) Man 1: How do we get salt from the sea?

Man 2: The salt water is put into an area of land. When it is sunny, the water evaporates and so we can use the sal

